The New-York Times.

VOL. XI----NO. 3200. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices Three Days Later by the Persia Off Cape Race.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

HIS DISEASE GASTRIC FEVER.

The Shipment of Troops and Arms to Canada.

All British Vessels to be Notified that War is Probable.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE ENINBURGH.

TONE OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN PRESS.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Dec. 23.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, from England, with troops, bound to Quebec, passed Cape Race at 5 P. M. to-day. Her advices are to the 15th inst.

The *Australasian*, also bound to Quebec with troops, was about 20 miles astern when the *Persia* passed the Cape.

The *Persia* was boarded by the news yacht. No regularly compiled summary of her news was procured, but a few papers were obtained, from which the news is compiled.

The *Persia* sailed from Liverpool on the 15th. She has 1,100 troops on board, and is bound for River du Loup or Bic.

The news is important.

His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, expired at noon of Sunday, the 15th inst., of gastric fever. His illness was not considered dangerous until Friday.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of the 14th, states that the Earl of Derby had been consulted by the Government. He approved of its policy in reference to the American difficulty, and suggested to ship-owners to instruct the Captains of outward bound ships to signalize any English vessels that war with America is probable. This suggestion had been strongly approved by the Underwriters.

The steamship *Australasian*, which also passed Cape Race this evening, sailed from Liverpool on the 13th with troops for Canada.

The First Division of the Tenth Brigade—garrison artillery—embarked on board the *Niagara* for Halifax on the 14th.

It was understood that ten companies of engineers are to be sent to British America.

London, Friday afternoon.

Consols opened at yesterday's price, but relapsed to 90¼, and reached to the opening price, 90⅜. Railway Shares have been dull, but, in the absence of business, closed a shade better. Bank Shares are steady. Miscellaneous shares dull, at previous rates.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 13.

The Bourse is heavy. Rentes closed at 67f. 60c.

Advices from Vienna, of the 10th, state that during the Emperor's stay in Venice, he liberated all political prisoners.

A Naples dispatch of the 13th states that Borges, the brigand chief, had been executed.

The following is all the Commercial intelligence we have been able to find in the papers:

Arrivals of American Wheat and Flour had been heavy at Liverpool. But a small business was doing, and prices were in favor of buyers.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EDINBURGH.

St. John's, N. F., Monday, Dec. 23.

The following is the very latest news by the *Edinburgh*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday night:

London, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The *Journal de Havre*, the *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, and the *Gironde*, of Bordeaux, advise the French Government to preserve strict neutrality in case of war between England and America.

The Paris *Temps* approves of the proposal of the London *Daily News*, to appeal to the mediation of friendly Powers, in accordance with the agreement made at the Paris Conference in 1856, and says that no other Power but France can be the mediator.

The Paris *Presse* advocates the energetic intervention of France between England and America.

The *Opinione Nationale*, the organ of the French Liberal Party, says that France should not follow the example of England, should the latter recognize the South.

The *Monsto*, of Turin, warns England against beginning war with America, as France would take advantage of it to interfere in the East.

The Austrian papers state that war between England and America would remove the only obstacle in Europe against French ambition, and that France would begin war against Germany.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article stating there is a strong necessity for an Anglo-French alliance, which could not be endangered by war between England and America.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The State of Public Feeling on the Affair of the Trent—The Probable Course of France—Neutrality, or Coalition With England—The French Press—Preparations of Americans to Return Home, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

It may be that before this reaches you the question of international law raised by the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell will have received a solution; but in case it has not, you will be interested in knowing the state of public feeling here on the subject. I gave you in my last letter an idea of the first impression produced by the occurrence on board the *Trent*. It is now important to know the attitude of the French, since the hostile decision of the English Government has been made known.

I am bound to say that in France I cannot perceive one spark of sympathy for the act of the commander of the *San Jacinto*; and in case of war, if France finds it impossible to remain neutral, the probabilities are that she will join England against us. This at least is the inference to be derived from such indications as have thus far appeared on the surface. France, however, would prefer peace, and will make every effort to prevent the war, even to the extent of offering a mediation; but the war once commenced, her sympathies will be against us. It will be understood, however, that we here mean political sympathies, not sympathies as between people and people, for France can have no personal sympathies with the English people in any event which may befall them. Their opposition to the United States will be based entirely on the question of right, and in this sense, France, which has always opposed any extended use of the right of search, approves the action of the English Cabinet.

I should say, too, that in France people generally are firmly convinced that the English desire a fight, or, at least, will not yield one inch of the position they have taken to evade a fight; and they base their belief on the assumption that England really desires to weaken the Republic by breaking it up. On the other hand, I should mention that I have just seen a letter from an English gentleman in a position to know the motives of the English Government in their present action, who says that the Government does not desire a war, if they can evade it honorably. Yet, I repeat, that the conviction is profound in France, that England is bent upon a weakening of the Republic, and will gladly seize upon any plan, even a war, to accomplish this object.

Up to the present moment we have not been able to obtain any indication of the disposition of the Emperor in the present question, and nothing further of that of the Cabinet than is foreshadowed in such of the French papers as are supposed to represent the views of individual members of the Cabinet. A consultation took place yesterday between Mr. Dayton, Gen. Scott, Mr. John Bigelow, Mr. Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes, to arrange for an interview with the Emperor. This interview will undoubtedly take place, and will be attended with important results.

In regard to the attitude of the French Press, it may be summed up in one word—hostility. The *Moniteur* guards the same imperturbable neutrality on the question which I signalized to you in my last letter. This paper states, however, that the English law officers place their demand upon the American Government upon ground which will admit of a settlement—that is to say, the complaint is laid more in the form of the act than in the law. If, according to the official journal, the English Government admits that the *Trent* should have been carried into an American port, and judged by a Maritime Court as to whether she was carrying objects contraband of war or not, then the question is clearly susceptible of adjudication without a resort to arms.

The *Patrie*, Governmental paper, upon whose editorial columns are now employed two distinguished Imperialist writers—the Viscount De la Guerronière and M. Cucheval Clarigny, takes violent ground against the United States in this affair. It declares that the act was a gross and uncalled for outrage, defended neither by international law nor by policy, and that the Government of the United States must be imbecile or have lost its reason to authorize such acts. But what is more grave, the *Patrie* says that in this conflict the French Government will join itself with England, first in acknowledging the independence of the Southern States, and then in whipping the North, so as to reëstablish trade again.

Even the *Siecle*, the leading Republican paper, says that the Government of the United States has committed a grave error—that France will find it difficult to stand aloof from such a quarrel, and that her arms must necessarily be joined to the side of right—that of England.

The *Presse*, another liberal journal, which has lately defended the cause of the Union with ability and energy, forsakes us in presence of this event, and predicts for the Government of the United States the most serious disasters if it does not retrace its course, and repair the gross outrage it has committed against the law of nations. The able writer habitually employed on the columns of this journal to write its American articles, M. Juif, has been obliged to give in his resignation, much to the regret of the Americans at Paris, because in his article on the subject he attempted to attenuate the act of Capt. Wilkes, by putting it in comparison with several previous similar acts on the part of the English themselves. His article was refused, and others from the pen of M Labiche, taking the English view of the question, were substituted.

The *Débats*, which at first contended that the act found plenty of parallels in English history, has constantly stigmatized it as a useless and impolitic one, in view of the fact that these men were of no possible value in Europe, and that it was a much higher honor to put down the Slavery rebellion, than to resist England and allow the Confederacy to go—for no one will admit for a moment that the two wars can be carried on successfully at once.

The *Constitutionnel* supports the English view of the case, as a matter of course, and M. Gaillardet develops at length the theory that Mr. Seward, recognizing the impossibility of conquering the South, intends to provoke a war with England, so as to relinquish the present war and seize Canada as a compensation. He, too, favors France joining England against the United States.

Through all the discussions on this subject in the French Press and in society there is one unanimous cry against the uselessness of this act, in view of the fact that these men would have been harmless in Europe, whereas at home, or now that they have acquired notoriety, they may serve some purpose. Messrs. King, Rost, Yancey and Mann had exhausted all the arguments in the case, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy could not have been advanced one day by the presence of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The Secessionists are in great glee, for a war between England and the United States was the last card they had to play on this side the water. They say they hope Mr. Seward will continue his imbecility to the end, and fight John Bull. They ask nothing better.

A general stampede of Americans will take place within a week, if no news of peace arrives from home. They are collecting here from all parts of Europe for the purpose, and quite an excitement reigns among them.

I ought to mention that a Spanish gentleman, who was a passenger on the *Trent*, and is now in Paris, declares to everybody that the English accounts of the manner of arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason are grossly exaggerated. The conduct of Lieut. Fairfax and his men, on the contrary, was in every way polite and proper. The gentleman has made this declaration to the American Minister at Paris.

MALAKOFF.

THE DEATH OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

By the *Persia* we have tidings of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, &c. The event took place in London, on the 15th inst., after a brief illness, which was not considered dangerous until two days before it resulted in death. His disease was gastric fever. A profound grief will be felt throughout Great Britain for the loss of this good and distinguished man, who, by his domestic virtue, his works of charity, his labors for the benefit of the English people, and by his scientific and literary attainments, had made himself loved and respected by both the high and the low. Prince Albert was a Christian and a gentleman as well as a Prince, and was more illustrious by his virtues than by his position. For twenty-one years he was in the eye of the English nation, and in every respect he sustained himself as few men in his situation have ever done. We can give but the dry record of his life.

Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born at Roeenau, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, on the 26th of August, 1819—just three months after the birth of Victoria, who was to be his future Queen. He was the second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, under whose immediate personal superintendence he received an admirable education, which he completed by attending the University of Bonndusing, three academical sessions. In 1838, he visited England in company with the King of Belgium, and spent some time at the Court of the youthful Queen, and next year it was formally announced to the Privy Council by the Queen that she intended to form a matrimonial alliance with Prince Albert. The secret had long been public property, but was kept in suspense by the decorous contradictions of the Ministerial journals. The marriage was solemnized Feb. 10, 1840. For the purpose of rendering her perfectly independent, the munificent permanent allowance of $150,000 a year was made to him by Parliament. Beside which, he was a Field Marshal, Knight of the Garter, and other orders, Colonel of the Fusileer Guards, and held a number of other honorary and lucrative appointments, which run his personal income up to over a quarter of a million of dollars a year.

Prince Albert was a man of refined taste, and an accomplished musician and draughtsman. Forbidden by his position to interfere in politics, he occupied himself with superintending the education of his children. The progress of the arts and sciences, and general philanthropic subjects, such as the "dwellings of the working classes," sanitary arrangements, &c., also engaged his attention. He was president and patron of numerous charitable institutions, in which he took an active interest. He was the chief promoter, if not the originator, of the great World's Exhibition of 1851; and was greatly delighted at the immense success of that magnificent undertaking. The popularity which for a long time he enjoyed with all classes, was, for a brief space, overclouded in 1855, when rumors were current that the premier was meddling in English political affairs, and even held communication with German Courts which were prejudicial to English interests; but this was officially and explicitly denied in Parliament, and the cloud on his popularity soon passed away. In agricultural science he took great interest, and his farming stock has been frequently exhibited and gained prizes. "Prince Albert's pigs" were famous at all English fairs. As a patron of art and literatue, too, Prince Albert was particular active.

By Prince Albert Queen Victoria had nine children, all of whom are still alive to mourn the loss of their father.

FROM CANADA.

Another Council of War—The War Feeling among the Canadians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

Gen. Sir Fenwick W. Williams, of Kars, the commander of the forces in Canada, has been here again all day, in consultation with the military authorities. He came down from Montreal by special train, to hold a council of war. What was thereat determined, of course I cannot tell. But this I know, that heavy guns and shot and shell are daily going west, and that the Imperial Commissariat are preparing to receive more British troops.

The war feeling—that fever of which you have had and are still having an experience which cannot but be bitter—is aroused all over Canada. From one end of the Province to the other the militia are drilling, and the Adjutant-General's office here has hard work to do to see to the gazetting of the numerous volunteer companies that are being formed. As yet, the militia has not been called out, but if the next news from Europe smells as strongly of gunpowder as the last, they will be. The first call will be for twenty-five thousand men, and the second, third and fourth for the same number. They will at once be raised. If any Americans imagine there are people here who think of rebellion in favor of the States, let them be undeceived. The British and French are alike loyal subjects of the Queen, and the latter especially, feeling or thinking that annexation to the States would be the death-blow to their nationality—their peculiar customs, language and religion—will turn out for the war *en masse*.

But cannot war be yet prevented? Is it not possible that the mediation of a neutral power, such as France, may avert hostilities? I hope so—we all hope so. For war, not to speak of the destruction of life and property it will entail, will bring a host of other evils in its train. Americans, Britons and Canadians should be friends. Their interests are closely allied. Why should they fight? Despots will rejoice to see them quarrel. Liberty will hang her drooping head.

SKIRMISH NEAR FORTRESS MONROE.

An Attack by the Rebels at Newmarket Bridge—The Particulars Not Received.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Dec. 22, }
via Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 23. }

A skirmish took place, to-day, at Newmarket Bridge.

Four companies at Newport's News, sent out at 9 o'clock this morning, were attacked by the rebel cavalry and infantry.

Col. Max Weber's Regiment was ordered to reinforce them, and they went to their aid.

Col. Wardrop's Regiment also went to Hampton Bridge.

Orderly Sergeant Rehr, of company I, Twentieth New-York Regiment, and two or three others were wounded.

The affair is all over now, but the particulars are not yet received.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The Railroad Between Green River and Bowling Green Destroyed by the Rebels—The Mumfordsville Fight—Gen. Schoepf's Reconooissances, &c.

Louisville, Sunday, Dec. 22.

Passengers from below report that everything is quiet there. They confirm the recent rumor of the rebels tearing up the railway tracks between Green River and Bowling Green.

The rebels engaged at the late Munfordsville fight were three skeleton, not full regiments, numbering in the aggregate fourteen hundred men. The National force was three hundred and seventy, and was led by Lieut.-Col. Von Trebna, and not Von Weber, as reported.

The forces of Gen. Schoepf still remain in *statu quo*, and no immediate engagement is expected.

The expedition from Gen. Schoepf's camp on the 18th inst., went within two miles of Gen. Zollicoffer's camp, and returned. The movement was only a feeler to find their locality and view the ground.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE EXPELLED.

Cincinnati, Monday, Dec. 23.

A dispatch to the *Commercial*, of this city, from Frankfort, Ky., says that the following members have been expelled from the Kentucky House of Assembly for aiding the rebellion: John M. Elliott, Daniel Mathewson, A. R. Boone, G. H. Silvertooth, G. R. Morrill, G. W. Ewing, J. C. Gilbert and J. A. King.

In the Kentucky Senate, a Committee had recommended the expulsion of J. M. Johnson for the same cause.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Measures Passed Through Congress.

Increase of the Duties on Tea, Coffee and Sugar.

The Bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Navy a Law.

Failure to Adjourn Over for the Holidays.

General Kelley Moving Toward Winchester.

Adjournment of the Kerrigan Court-Martial.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 23.

EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE

The Senate went into executive session to-day, when there was an extraordinary fluttering among the quid nuncs, the inference being, of course, that the President had asked the advice of the Senate on the Mason-Slidell affair; but this was an error—the Senate being merely occupied in referring nominations of officers to appropriate Committees.

GEN. M'CLELLAN UNWELL.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan is too unwell to be in his office to-day. He took a severe cold on Saturday, attending Gen. Porter's review. Gen. Marcy, Chief of Staff, is still too indisposed to resume the duties of his position.

CONGRESS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

The House and Senate have failed to agree on a recess for the holidays, but it is probable that neither branch will have a quorum after to-day until the second or third of January.

THE NEW DUTIES ON TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.

The following is the bill passed by both Houses to-day:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That from and after the date of the passage of this act in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

First, on all teas, 20 cents per pound. Second, on coffee of all kinds, five cents per pound. Third, on all raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying or other process, and on syrup of sugar or sugar-cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, 2½ cents per pound; on sugar, after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored or in any other way adulterated, and on sugar candy, 8 cents per pound; on molasses, 6 cents per gallon, provided that all syrup of sugar or sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar, or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

The increase of duties on tea, coffee and sugars was promptly voted, but under the protest of many members, who believes that the increased price of the articles will discourage their importation.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The President has approved and signed the bill to further promote the efficiency of the navy. It provides that whenever the name of any naval officer now, or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall have been borne on the register forty-five years, he shall be retired from active service, and his name entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged at the time of such retiremeet. The President is authorized to assign any such officer to shore duty who shall receive the shore pay of his grade, and to detail from the retired list of the navy for the commands of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe the good of the service requires to be thus placed in command, and such officers may, if, upon the recommendation of the President, they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise. The President has also authority to select any officer from the grades of Captain or Commander in the navy and assign him to the command of a Squadron with the rank and title of a Flag-Officer; any officer thus assigned to have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships in his Squadron holding commissions of an older date than his, that he would be entitled to receive were his commission the oldest, and to receive when so employed the pay to which he would have been entitled if he continued on the active list. All officers retired under this act are to receive the retired pay of their grade as now fixed by law. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to cause 200 medals of honor to be presented with suitable emblamatic devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallanlry in action and other seamen-like qualities during the present was; and that the sum of $1,000 is appropriated for the purpose of carrying this section into effect.

SUBSISTENCE FOR THE ARMY.

According to the General Army Order, just issued, the Subsistence Department will purchase at cost prices all sound articles of subsistence saved by the troops or employes by an economical use or management of the ration. All other sales of provisions issued by the Government to any persons whomsoever are strictly forbidden. This regulation is intended to embrace savings from bakeries and in hospitals, as well as all other savings from the army ration.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. KELLY.

Trustworthy information has been received to-day to the effect that Gen. Kelly, who commands the Government forces in the Valley of Virginia, was a Hancock, preparing to move down the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburgh, with a view to driving the rebels up the valley from Winchester and vicinity.

THE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

To-morrow the Military Committee of the Senate are to consider the cases of the Brigadier Generals who are before the Senate for confirmation, and against whom charges have been preferred.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS AMONG THE REBELS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 19th, contains the dying confession of two soldiers of the rebel army of the Potomac, who were shot for violation of the rules of war.

THE COOLIE-TRADE.

Official documents show that the coolie-trade stil continues, in the face of all remonstrance and propriety, and, among other things stated to the Government, our Counsul at Batavia writes that Spanish vessels load at a celebrated private haunt, and it is more than suspected they trade with pirates for their victims. The British Government admits that coolies are kidnapped, and are subject to great oppression ane misery, but proposes a general scheme of amelioration in order that the African Slave-trade may be suppressed by the substitution of coolies, arguing that a supply of such Asiatics would fully meet the demand for laborers in counties where negroes are now profitably employed. In this connection it may be stated that Representative Eliot has been the means of eliciting important facts on the subject of the Coolie trade, the official documents having been transmitted to the House in compliance with the resolution, and the bill heretofore reported by him suppressed, so far as American vessels are concerned, will be pressed on its passage by Congress.

THE KERRIGAN COURT-MARTIAL.

Brig.-Gen. Parke has been relieved from duty on the General Court-martial trying Col. Kerrigan, and ordered to report to Gen. Burnside, by whom he will be assigned a brigade. The further trial of Col. Kerrigan was this morning postponed until next Monday morning. He has been released on parole until that time, and left here this evening for New-York. He was taken by a corporal's guard to the Provost Marshal's to give his parole, and was ordered to report himself at the same place next Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PAY FOR CLOTHING.

The delegation of Philadelphia clothiers visited Gen. Meigs, to-day, to inquire as to the prospects of receiving pay for clothing furnished the army. They were informed that $1,000,000 was sent thither to-day, and another would be transmitted in the course of the week.

THE PENSACOLA READY.

Capt. Morris has officially reported that the steamer *Pensacola* is ready for service. Her steam steering apparatus is successful.

THE WEATHER.

The rain of last night continued until this afternoon, and has been succeeded by a heavy gale of wind.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to have one of the hospitals in Washington placed under the care of a homœopathic physician.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. Garrett Davis, Senator elect from Kentucky, in place of Mr. Breckinridge, expelled.

Mr. Davis appeared, and took the oath of office.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Boston, stating that the freedom of the Press had been abridged, and asking relief.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making appropriations or gunboats on the Western rivers.

The bill appropriates $1,500,000. It was passed.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President be requested to institute proceedings in the Courts of Law against persons who may have been arrested by Executive authority, and who now remain in custody, so that a judicial examination may be had in each case to ascertain who shall be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and who shall be detained. Laid over.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that a Select Committee of Three be appointed to consider the expediency of connecting some of the military and naval stations on the coast by submarine telegraph. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Quarter-msster-General in reply to the resolution as to what articles should be sold by sutlers. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced the following bill:

Whereas, Officers in the military service of the United States have, without the authority of law and against the plainest dictates of justice and humanity, caused persons claimed as fugitives from service or labor, to be seized, held and delivered up; and

Whereas, Such conduct has brought discredit upon our cause and reproach upon our Government; therefore,

Be it enacted, That any officer in the military or naval service of the United States who shall cause any person claimed to be held to service or labor, by reason of African descent, to be seized, held, detained or delivered up to any person claiming such service or labor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be dishonorably discharged and forever ineligible to any appointment in the military or naval service of the United States.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Southern District of New-York.

Mr. Harris also introduced a bill to regulate and change the Circuit of the United States Court for the Northern District of New-York.

The Senate here went into executive session.

On the opening of the doors, the bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point was taken up.

The bill increases the number of the Cadets from 170 to 350.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the bill, as adding greatly to the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Wilson said all over the country calls had been made for officers from West Point to lead the troops.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) related his experience. He said that during the vacation they had raised some volunteers in Ohio, and came here to get two officers as Colonels; but when these volunteers got here, in face of the enemy, Adjutant-Gen. Thomas wanted to take away the two officers, the only officers who knew how to give the word of command, and send them to a regiment in Oregon. If that was the way the regular army officers were to be used, he (Sherman) was opposed to any increase of them at West Point.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Wilson, Grimes and Wade.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that he was ready to abolish West Point entirely. It was a cause of the rebellion. He said that a Southern officer stated at Montreal lately, that there were enough old army officers in favor of the South, now in the National army, to prevent us ever acquiring a victory. We cannot rely on the regular army officers. He believed that West Point had produced more traitors than any where else since the days of Judas Iscariot.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that if the war continued for four or five years, we should not have any money to pay anybody. He did not agree with his friend, (Chandler,) who opposed West Point, but he (Fessenden) could say that the war would come to an end disastrous to the country, and that very soon, if we did not begin to economize in our expenses. We should be ready to begin to economize at the first point that presented itself. There seemed to be a race between Congress and the Executive as to which should spend the most money. As an instance, the Government at first thought that it did not want cavalry, and then it thought it did want them, and allowed the men to be raised everywhere. He had been told since that the Government did not want them, and could not use more than 16,000 or 20,000, yet sixty regiments of cavalry have been raised, and there is no use for them at all; yet no steps are taken to disband them, or to stop raising them. He could give many other instances of an equal want of judgment.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

A bill from the House to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, was received. It makes the duty on tea twenty cents, on coffee five cents, and on sugar two and a-half to eight cents a pound.

A resolution was also received from the House that the House would adjourn until the 2d of January.

On the question to concur in the House resolution of adjournment, no quorum voted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Perry, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) introduced a bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

Mr. Babbitt, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the preservation and improvement of the harbor of Erie, Penn.

Both were referred.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus*, and secure the liberty of the citizens. The bill provides that, except when Congress shall, because the public safety requires it, have suspended the writ, any person confined or detained in any jail, dungeon, fortress, or other place of confinement, or in any other way whatsoever deprived of his liberty by any United States officer—civil, military or naval—or by any person under any claim of authority from the United States, shall have the privilege of the writ forthwith, before any Judge or Court of the United States, and punishes the refusal to allow, issue or obey the writ, with a penalty of $1,000 to the party aggrieved, fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court. It forbids, under the same penalties, the recommitment for the same offence of any one once discharged on *habeas corpus*, and prohibits also the removal of prisoners from one State or District to another.

The eighth section provides that no officer of the United States, civil, military or naval, shall under any pretence of authority whatever, except that of Congress, attempt to suspend the privilege of the writ under penalty of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years; and gives also a right of action for damages to the party aggrieved.

Section 9 provides, that if any officer of the United States—civil, military or naval—shall, except when Congress shall have suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, issue any warrant or order of arrest for any person, as a prisoner of State or political offender, and not forthwith deliver over such person to the judicial authorities for trial, such officer shall be fined in any sum, from one thousand to five thousand dollars, or imprisoned from six months to one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and, moreover, gives a right of action for damages to the party aggrieved.

The bill also provides the means of enforcing the orders of the Court in cases under it.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Noel, of Mo., (Opp.,) introduced a joint resolution to suspend for twelve months the collection of the National direct tax in Missouri. Referred.

Mr. Watts, Delegate from New-Mexico, introduced a bill providing a temporary Government for Arizona. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Watts also introduced a bill providing for the examination of claims, owing to Indian depredations in New-Mexico.

The House then resumed consideration of the resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Wilson, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing an "additional article of war for the government of the army," whereby all officers in the military service of the United States shall be prohibited from using any portion of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves from service or labor, and to provide for the punishment of such officers as may violate the "article of war," by dismissal from the service.

Mr. Noel moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion was lost.

The resolution was then adopted, by Yeas 67; Nays not counted.

On motion of Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Territorial Governments within the limits of the disloyal States or districts, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the necessity of fortifying the east and west, entrances of Narragansett Bay, R. I., and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

The bill proposes to make the duty on tea, of all kinds, twenty cents a pound; on coffee, five cents a pound, and on sugar, two-and-a-half, three, five and eight cents a pound, according to the quality.

The bill also proposes to fix the duty on molasses at six cents a gallon.

Mr. Vallandigham objected to the introduction of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, however, the rules were suspended for that purpose.

Mr. Morrill said that this bill was simply in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was supposed that the proposed increased duties would yield seven or eght millions of dollars, provided the same quantities of the articles should be imported as in 1860. The bill should be passed at once to secure the sugar crop immediately coming into the country, and the tea and coffee soon expected to arrive. The price of these articles have already risen in anticipation of the passage of this bill, so that the consumers pay just as much now as if the bill was already a law of the land. The Committee on Ways and Means intend bringing in a supplemental tariff for further increase of the revenue, when the general subject will come up for discussion.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, briefly opposed the bill. He said that by the increase of the duties on these articles, they would be absolutely interdicted. Already in the West four bushels of corn are necessary to buy one pound of coffee. The imports of foreign merchandise are millions of dollars less than they were years ago. This subject should be postponed until a proper tariff system can be adjusted to meet the necessities of the country and its changed condition. The present tariff law was an incongruous composition of three separate acts, with two or three systems for levying duties.

Mr. Morrill demanded the previous question.

No quorum voted and a call of the House was had for the purpose of securing a quorum.

The bill was subsequently passed by ayes, 77; noes, 29.

Mr. Washburne's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of correspondence with certain parties on the subject of battering-rams and steam vessels for coast and harbor defence, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Morehead's resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing that any person engaged or employed in the present rebellion be forever rendered incapable of holding any office or trust under the Constitution and laws of the United States, was adopted.

Numerous resolutions of inquiry were adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with information concerning the quantity of arms purchased since the 12th of April last, the prices paid for the same, and the correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance relative to the arms purchased by Gen. John C. Fremont.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco. Referred to a Special Committee.

On motion of Mr. Blake, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Committee on the Post-office was instructed to inquire into and report a system by which money may be safely transmitted through the mails.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire as to the extension of maritime facilities, in order to facilitate emigration by those who wish to leave Ireland by reason of the apprehended approaching famine.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day, the Senate concurring, it be till the 2d of January. Adopted.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act to establish the "judicial system."

The bill provides for two circuits, instead of one in the Northwestern States; and consolidates the fifth and ninth circuits, consisting of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas into one. It does not change the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but leaves it as it now is.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, said that instead of legislating now for the northwest corner, or fraction of the Republic, they should do justice to every portion of it, and thoroughly reorganize the whole judicial system.

The bill was postponed until Monday, the 3d of January.

Mr. Kellogg, understanding that there was no quorum in the Senate to act on his former resolution, offered another, namely: That when the House adjourn to-day, it be until Thursday next; that when it adjourns on that day, it be until the following Monday, and then when it adjourn, it be till the 2d of January.

This resolution was passed, and the House adjourned.

WAR IN THE WEST.

Public Opinion on the Conduct of the War—March of Troops from Ohio and Indiana—Necessity of a Forward Movement—Right Line of Advance—Previous Blunders—Western Opinion About England—Public Opinion on the War.

THE BEECHES, Dec., 1861.

The information I gave you about the troops of Ohio and Indiana has proved more than true. This week no less than *six* regiments from Ohio and *ten* from Indiana, comprising *sixteen thousand men*, go into Kentucky. Yesterday I saw the Sixteenth Ohio, from Camp Dennison, march through Fourth-street, Cincinnati, to the lower ferry of the Ohio, and a fine body of men they were. The only objection I had was that a few of them were *too young*. I fear this is often the case, and that they who ought to be with their mothers are often in the tented field. The regiment marched in fine order, perfectly equipped, silently, to their destination, the roll of the drum alone marking their presence. Thus day after day they pour over the river. Is this all for nothing? Must we support immense armies only to look at one another? To give you an idea of the troops in Kentucky, I will tell you that in the last two weeks *sixty-two regiments* have been paid off, and this was probably not two-thirds. I am within bounds when I say there are more than 100,000 troops in Kentucky. If you ask me where they are, I reply that about 3,000 are in extreme Eastern Kentucky, about 7,000 under SCHOEPF, near Somerset; about 8,000 at Paducah, several thousand more are between Cincinnati, Lexington, Lebanon and other points of the interior; some thousands at Owensburgh and other points below; the residue, comprising the main army, are between Louisville and Green River, and to that all eyes are turned. To state the relative position of the opposite forces I may say that BUCKNER has not much, if any, over 25,000 men at Bowling-Green, which, as usual, *they have been constantly fortifying*. POLK and PILLOW have not over 20,000 at Columbus; *but* that is a strong point, fortified with 100 pieces of artillery, some of them very heavy guns. ZOLLICOFFER has some 10,000 men on the Cumberland River, and MARSHALL, or some other predatory leader, has bands which may amount to 5,000, in the extreme Southeast. It will be quite enough to say that the rebels have 65,000 men in arms in or near the border of Kentucky. This is an outside estimate at present, although, it is true, that they are making the most strenuous exertions (up to conscription at Nashville,) to raise more troops. You may rely upon it, however, (and that is one great element of the coming contest,) that the ability of the rebels to raise more soldiers is about at an end, and their ability to furnish them food and clothing still nearer the end. That they have means to do the last so long is due to one fact, which you comprehend at once—that is the *stocks of goods* which were on hand, and the supplies which they received up to October, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They are now shut up, and their stocks are running out very fast.

From the relative positions I have given you, and our immense force under arms, it is evident we cannot stand still. Why should we? Why should we pay and support an army greater than NAPOLEON, in his greatest battles, within the State of Kentucky, for no purpose but to stand and *look* at the enemy? We have had enough of that on the Potomac. If our own object is merely defence, half the army, in forts fortified, along the Kentucky and Green Rivers, is ample enough. But, as I have said before, the Western people will not consent to that. They want fighting. They are only contented now because they see clearly that SHERMAN was crazy, and that BUELL has great difficulty in getting his army together, fit to move. Now, as to the *line of advance*, it ought to be on Bowling Green, or, if the good weather continues, it *might* be on Russellville to Nashville—compelling the retreat of both BUCKNER and POLK. This is quite practicable, and would avoid any great battle short of Nashville. As to Eastern Kentucky—whatever the papers, in giving currency to alarming rumors, may say—you need not be troubled. The Forty-second Ohio yesterday went on to the South, and will doubtless be followed by others, which, with Kentucky troops, will be ample enough for the marauding bands in that direction. ZOLLICOFFER, who was so easily beaten back at Camp Wild Cat, will be careful how he attacks SCHOEPF, I fancy; they will both act like those enterprising Generals BEAUREGARD and MCCLELLAN. Still, if we may believe the incessant reports at Frankfort and Cincinnati, ZOLLICOFFER is about to astonish us with a battle. *Nous Verrons.*

The *blunders* of the war in Kentucky have been equal to those on the Potomac; and those, you will grant, afford a pretty broad margin. You recollect how I pointed out the necessity of a column moving on Knoxville. It is now part of history that the thing could have been accomplished with the greatest ease at the time Gen. MITCHEL proposed it. It would have revolutionized the whole state of affairs in the West, and shortened the war full six months. The Government seemed not to comprehend this; and when it did, Gen. SHERMAN nullified the whole plan. It must now give way to the march on Nashville, if that is ever made. That we have made great blunders in the military part of the war, is most evident, and most unfortunate. Take, for example, the battle of Bull Run,—*why* was not an efficient diversion made in the valley, and if necessary, the attack made on Manassas Gap? If, it be replied—PATTERSON,—I say the appointment of PATTERSON was the greatest of blunders, for he was just about as worthless in Mexico as he was on the Potomac. But why was not the army of Western Virginia strengthened in September, and marched on Staunton and the road to Richmond? The thing was, *at that time*, quite easy. If now we make another blunder with the army in Kentucky, I shall be ready to say, either that the American mind has degenerated, or fortune has deserted us. In regard to the conduct of the war, the Western people are dissatisfied. They say that the army of the Potomac is wholly unnecessary to be kept at its present magnitude, if *defence* be the only object. If it be necessary to stand still at Washington, (and it may be for the best,) then a large part of that army can be detached to take Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, all of which a moderate army landed on the coast, might have taken long since, and *which ports, if we have war with England, are essential to us.* If we take those three ports, they can be defended from the sea attacks of the English—and we could spare one-third of our army. In truth, you of the TIMES were right from the beginning on the subject. One blow on the coast of the South is worth ten battles on the Potomac. It strikes at the *heart*, and will prostrate the Cotton States at once. The people of the West have waited patiently for the Government to get its army ready. It is done—and now they will not consent that the army shall be idle. They despise men, in the army or out of it, whose only thought is *how to get their pay*. They want something for it. They want fighting, and fighting to the purpose.

As to the English flurry, there is but one opinion in the whole West. We are sorry to have a war with England; but, if such a hostility exists to us that war can be made on so slight a pretext, *then nothing can prevent it.* If we must fight for American Freedom, *let it come.* One united West cries aloud *we are ready*. When the war-whoop sounded on the field of Tippecanoe we were not afraid. When PROCTOR led his army of British and Indians along the Maumee we were not dismayed. When Washington was burnt we were not alarmed. We are tenfold more able to fight them to-day than we were then; and if Great Britain is ready to risk famine—to convulse all Europe in arms—to see her Government rocked to its foundations, and her American possessions gone forever—then *let her come.* No question in this world can unite us like that. The Northwest will furnish 200,000 more men, and fight while the breath of life continues.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

A Trip from New-York to Beaufort, Touching at Old Point Comfort.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMSHIP RHODE ISLAND,
OFF BEAUFORT, N. C., Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

There is much of interest constantly occurring on a voyage along the Southern coast. We are on board a splendid naval steamer, (formerly the *King*, afterwards the *Eagle*, of SPOFFORD & TILESTON'S Charleston line,) and have ample opportunities of observing the blockade and different ports as we steam along. Our duty is to cruise for the enemy, to capture him, and, also, to take charge of any vessels that may attempt to run the blockade. Capt. TRENCHARD, U. S. N., is in command, assisted by Lieut. SEMMES, and as good a corps of officers as any ship could desire. All hands are constantly on the alert. If anything escapes us it will not be for want of patriotic vigilance and devotion to duty.

We made a quick trip from New-York to Hampton Roads. Here we placed a liberal supply of navy stores on board the *Brandywine*, which lies off Fortress Monroe as a storeship. The arrangements of this once famous old ship are creditable to the Government. She is fitted up with great care, has a strong battery, and is commanded by an experienced navy officer—Capt. TOTTEN, a brother of the General. It is a treat to pass along her clean and ample decks, and think of the days of yore, when the frigate was in her prime and glory; when, with LAFAYETTE on board, she was the cynosure of all eyes, fluttering with flags and blazing with salutes, off the Battery at New-York. Her employment now, if not as glorious, is as useful. She is preserving her original character of acting as a watch on Sewell's Point, with her guns capable of being brought well to bear on the rebels, and then her broad and deep hull receives the articles of food, raiment and ammunition destined for the honorable service of the Union. It is a location that reflects much credit on the sagacity of the Navy Department. Everything is abundant, and kept in the best of order, ready for use at a moment's warning.

It was gratifying to notice the promptness and efficiency with which the portion of our cargo designed for Hampton Roads was delivered from the *Rhode Island* to the *Brandywine*. We arrived alongside the storeship after nightfall, and some officers would have thought it sufficient to wait for daylight. Not so with ours. They immediately turned to with all hands, roused out the paymasters and their clerks, with their lanterns and account books, and

"By the sweet silver light of the moon,"

and the twinkling of the Virginia stars, a large supply of useful Government stores were safely placed in naval keeping. The sailors worked with a will. It was a pleasant sight to see them at the ropes, and passing up the different packages from the decks of one ship to those of the other. It seemed as if every man worked as though he loved his country, and was ready and willing to do all he could for her, in her time of need.

We left Hampton Roads in fine style, and arrived off Hatteras Inlet in time to learn the state of affairs there, and carried ashore the papers containing the President's Message and accompanying documents. Col. HAWKINS, of the New-York Ninth, had gone North, but the command is in good hands. The *Stars and Stripes*, one of our best gunboats, was lying inside the Inlet, and the number of troops is sufficient for all patriotic purposes.

When off Beaufort, N. C., last night, we hove to and took in tow the professedly British schooner *Phantom*. After taking her to the anchorage, in shore, she proved to be last from St. John's, Antigua, W. I., which place she reported herself to have left on the 22d ult. Her cargo was said to be entirely sugar and molasses; but the fact of her being found so near the land, in the bight leading to Ocracoke Inlet, is rather against her. She is a sharp little clipper, by no means such a vessel as those usually employed in the transportation of West India produce. Her captain was quite surly on being overhauled; said he was bound to New-York, and had drifted out of his way in a calm; and sulkily added that "if Great Britain submitted to such an outrage as his detention, she might as well be at once annexed to the United States."

But our vigilant navy officers were not to be bluffed off. So they kindly towed the saucy little craft to her position off the coast, headed for New-York. At the same time the *State of Georgia* will be sent to the mouth of Ocracoke, where she will watch our irate friend; and if he attempts to run the blockade, he will stand a pretty strong chance of being nabbed.

It seems an oversight on the part of the Government not to give our cruisers sufficient power to make a satisfactory examination of the cargoes of suspicious vessels. There is no knowing what may be mixed up with a small cargo of molasses and sugar. Arms and ammunition will pack very well under saccharine matter. It is not long since that a professed assortment of rice and coffee was found to cover a large assortment of guns, pistols, powder and sabres.

On board the *Phantom* we found a late copy of the *Antigua Observer* published at St. John's.

In the columns of that journal is an advertisement of "the fast-sailing clipper bark *Phœnix*, GRAVES master" bound for Liverpool. This advertisement is dated for her to sail on the 15th ult.: and yet we find, in the marine list, on the inside, that the *Phœnix* had sailed on the 21st ult. for *New-York*. How is this? Her cargo was ostensibly one of West India productions. But when we consider the feeling existing at Antigua toward the United States, it may not be unwise to suggest that it would be well to keep a sharp look-out for vessels that change their destination so suddenly. Liverpool is a long way from New-York.

We are on the watch for any strange vessel of the enemy, or any of his indirect allies that may be in these waters. Would that we might fall in with the *Nashville* or *Sumter*. Our iron Parrott guns, and some others now on board, would speak for themselves on such an occasion.

The blockade squadron off Beaufort, N. C., consists of the *State of Georgia*, *Mount Vernon*, *Brazilaria* and *Gemsbok*. We have supplied them liberally with various useful articles, and posted them up in the news of the TIMES.

Affairs at Salt Lake.

TEMPERANCE REFORM—NON-ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR—PAPER MILLS AND HOW TO RUN THEM.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

At last has BRIGHAM, the Prophet, unburdened himself of a little bit of sober temperance talk in the tabernacle, advising the "elders" to let the fire-water severely alone, and "live their religion" soberly, righteously, and godly. Now here you know BRIGHAM'S advice, spiritually speaking, has an official ring to it, and every Mormon who has any regard for his reputation, thinks that advice a little ahead of most other talk, and something which cannot be ignored with impunity. So we may soon expect a state of things here which will be reflected upon with approbation by such brilliant lights as JOHN B. GOUGH and his disciples and admirers. Indeed, our principal street which now rejoices in the cognomen of "Whisky-street," must soon find that name falling into disrepute, and perhaps eventually into oblivion.

During the past week rain or snow has fallen every night nearly, and it has rained all day to-day.

Thirty more hands were called for on Sunday to work on the roof of the theatre. So the roof timbers, sheeting and shingles are going up with rapidity. It is fully intended to "dedicate" the building at the New Year.

Our new Governor and Indian Agent are daily expected here. In fact, unless His Excellency arrives within the next week, he will have brief time to write his message, and he can hardly write it while on the mail stage. Our Legislature meets on Monday week, and of course they can do nothing without a message. At any rate, the Governor will have very little time to become acquainted with matters, things and persons in the Territory, or the needs thereof, as far as legislative proceedings have any bearing upon them.

BRIGHAM has several times asked the people "the smallest favor he could think of;" he wanted their rags, but such a "small favor" seemed to elicit a tardy response. So he has been constrained to adopt effective methods for supplying his paper-mill with the necessary pabulum. Messengers have been sent out to the people's houses to buy up their old rags and useless apparel. One of these messengers is friend GODDARD—everybody knows "Goddard's Saloon," with its cakes, lemonade and ice-creams. Well, GODDARD has shut up his saloon and taken to his wagon, being now on a "mission" as itinerant rag-merchant. Not without inducements, does he call at every house. As pay for the rags, he has tobacco for the men, tea for the women, candy for the young olive-branches, "notions" for the curious, and "soft-sawder" for all. This is business-like, and ought to prove successful, and may be remunerative to GODDARD, provided he travel not "without purse or scrip." At all events, let the ragmen of England and the chiffonniers of France look to their laurels.

FROM HONG KONG.

The News of the Battles of Bull Run and Springfield—Steam Navigation on the Great Yang-tsze—Daily Communication between Canton and Hong Kong, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONG KONG, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

The last two mails have brought us a sad batch of news from home, embracing the battle at Bull Run and that at Springfield, Mo. It has had a depressing effect upon Americans abroad, but we hope that these reverses may serve as training for better things. The loyal spirit that animates the bulk of American residents in this antipodal region is shown by this little incident: The Captain of an ice-ship, recently arrived from Boston, came ashore, and talked loudly and insultingly in favor of secession, but happening to be at a place where several Americans were assembled, he was told that if he kept on in that strain they would give him a lift at a rope's end under the Stars and Stripes, on TOMMY HUNT'S flagstaff, on the bund. Our secessionist friend incontinently subsided, and found it prudent to say no more on the subject during his stay here.

An immense impetus has lately been given to steam navigation on the Great Yang-tsze, by the opening of the river into the interior and into the heart of the richest tea-producing districts, besides an extensive traffic in an inferior description of silk and produce for Chinese consumption. "Hankow," at the head of this navigation, about 650 miles above Shanghai, is rapidly becoming a place of great commercial importance, and foreign houses are establishing branches there. There are now twenty-four steamers running on the river, of which five are American, and their numbers are constantly increasing. The Chinese are alive to this great advance on their old snail's pace junk and boat navigation, and have paid large prices for such steamers as they can get possession of. If anything, this inroad of foreign enterprise into the heart and most populous part of the Empire, must make an impression upon the deeply-rooted prejudices of this strange people, and incline them to treat us with more deference, for otherwise their means of transportation would be wholly cut off, much of the intermediate part of the river being in possession of the rebels. The struggle between these and the Imperialists continues with varied successes, being characterized by the frightful barbarities of either side. Her Majesty's gunboat *Bouncer*, coming down the Yangtsze, stopped at Ngau-King, a large city about half way between Nanking and Hankow, and communicated; found that it had been taken from the rebels about the 1st August, and three thousand had their heads cut off; many got away in boats. The massacre lasted six days. The Taepings are now threatening the important commercial town of Ningpo, in heavy force, and the foreign Presidents were becoming alarmed. The Taontai of Ning-po had purchased several English-made guns, and was taking measures to protect the town under the direction of an English naval officer belonging to a gunboat on the station, but neither the foreigners or natives had much confidence in the pluck of their Imperial defenders.

The fine little steamboat *Hankow* having arrived here safely from New-York, plies between this and Canton on alternate days, with her consort, the *White Cloud*, so that we have regular daily communication between the two places, and the speed, comfort and regularity of the American boats has driven all competition off the track. We wonder if it ever has struck the buyers of ground upon the Shameen site, reserved at Canton by the late treaty, that if the Americans and other foreigners, not British subjects, build as they now state it is their intention to do, upon the Old Factory site, they will have a great advantage over the people living at Shameen, in so far as receiving their dispatches goes. The river steamer trade is in the hands of the Americans, who must necessarily receive their letters at the Old Factory site, some time before those who may live at Shameen, which is further up the river; and as the Old Factory site is certainly nearer the seat of trade, the dwellers thereon can much more readily make use of the information. The great advantage of the Shameen site is its comparative security in case of renewed trouble with the Chinese.

A town meeting was held here last week, to take measures for the erection of a theatre, and the subscription list for the stock and donations is to be opened at once. The Government offers the necessary ground. One has been much wanted here, the present one being a mere shed.

I observe that Mr. H. N. COUGAR, of New-Jersey, has been appointed Consul for this place, but have not as yet seen any one who knows anything about him.

We have dates from Japan, say Yokuhama 21st ult., and Nagasaki 1st inst. The residency of the British Legation was retained at Yedo, where all was quiet again. The French steamer *St. Louis*, which was burnt down to the water's edge, has been docked and rebuilt at Whampoa, at a heavy outlay, and now, under the American flag, is plying in the Japanese waters, keeping up communication between the different ports.

The allied English and French troops have commenced the evacuation of Canton, and are almost daily being brought here. Three transports—one of which is the American ship *Challenge*—are taking the troops on board, and leave this week for India.

LORGNETTE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The circumstances connected with the death of the private of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, on Governor's Island, have been officially inquired into, and the result is that the sentinel against whose bayonet the deceased ran has been exonerated from all blame. The deceased was drunk at the time.

It is reported that several deserters from the regular army have been recognized among the privates of the Ninetieth and Ninety-first regiments of volunteers stationed on Governor's Island.

The Eighth Infantry, now being reorganized at Fort Hamilton, has got about twenty-five men up to this time, chiefly old soldiers. Two more recruiting offices will shortly be opened, and every endeavor made to fill up the regiment to its authorized standard during the Winter months.

The following vessels, purchased for Capt. D. D. PORTER'S expedition, have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard: The barkantines *Bores Beilds*, and the schooners *J. Griffesta*, *S. P. Williams*, and *Racer*, to have their armament placed on board, and be put into commission. Each vessel carries a 13-inch mortar. All the officers detailed for this expedition were ordered to report yesterday at Capt. PORTER'S office in South-street.

The United States steamer *Crusader* and the bark *Restless*, were ordered to be put into commission at 1 o'clock yesterday, but the wet weather prevented this being done. They will no doubt be commissioned to-day.

The United States gunboat *Chippewa* has had to be floated into the dry-dock in consequence of a rope fouling her propeller as she was going down to the Battery. A similar accident befel her sister boat, the *Winona*, a few days ago.

Part of the Navy-yard, between the ship-house and the dry-dock, has been temporarily converted into a coal-yard. Many hundred tons of coal for the steamers are piled up there.

A tramway is being laid down between the store house and the long dock to facilitate the loading of store-ships, and the filling up with stores of other vessels of war.

A fatigue party of thirty marines were sent yesterday to the new marine barracks on Flushing-avenue, to prepare the quarters for the reception of the marine corps, who hope to have their Christmas dinner there.

Obituary.

Gen. L. B. Swan died at Rochester on Friday last, in the 53d year of his age. He was born in Onondaga County, resided in Utica until his removal to Rochester, thirty years ago, where he engaged successfully in the business of manufacturing water pipe. In June, 1851, he was appointed Brigadier-General by Gov. Hunt, and at once assumed command of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, Seventh Division, a position which he held until his death.

CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Their Destitute Condition.

Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, the Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, in inclosing the subjoined document to a friend in this City, writes as follows:

"I inclose a copy of a part of a report, made at my request by one of our Inspectors, upon the condition of the 'contrabands' at Fortress Monroe. I do not feel that I am at liberty to use the funds or the supplies contributed for the relief of the volunteers to aid them, but I think something should be done, and that you will be able to judge as well as any one what is the best way to go to work. You will see that large contributions will not be required for Fortress Monroe, but there will probably be equal need soon at other points. We shall send an Inspector to Port Royal soon. Yours very truly,

FRED. LAW OLMSTED.

The following is the statement:

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF DR. ROBERT WARE, INSPECTOR OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

You desired that attention should be given to the condition of the contrabands in this command.

Gen. WOOL stated that his orders for the regulation of their labor and subsistence were in substance as follows: Contrabands employed by officers or citizens are paid at the rate of $8 for men and $4 for women, per month, and furnished with clothing and subsistence by their employers; so much of the above sum as is necessary to furnish clothing, is to be deducted from their pay. They may be furnished with cash to the amount of $1 to $2 per month, according to their behavior, and the remainder is to go to create a fund for the support of the aged, children and others unable to work.

Negroes not thus employed are set to work in the Engineer's, Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments, and are paid $10 per month, furnished with one ration, quarters and clothing; from the $10 is deducted the cost of the clothing; they may be paid the same sum in cash as the others, and the remainder is to go to the fund as above stated. Aged and infirm men, and boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, are paid $5 per month, with rations and clothing.

The number of contrabands was roundly stated at two thousand. The official list gives one thousand three hundred and sixty-five as the number within the command, though those charged with the care of the negroes admitted that the lists were probably inaccurate, and one thousand five hundred will be, perhaps, a fair estimate. About six hundred of these are women and children.

Inquiry into their physical condition was directed to three chief points, namely: food, clothing and habitations.

In respect of food there appeared to be no deficiency. The Government ration is known to be ample, and the officer charged with the distribution stated that he was not very precise in cutting down the quantity, especially if there were children in the family. Of several whom I asked, not one said that he had not enough to eat.

In the matter of clothing, there is great destitution among the women and children. Government has, to a certain extent, supplied the men whom it employs with coat, trowsers, shoes and hat; there is still a lack of clothing, however, among them, and as no provision is made for underclothing, there would be advantage could it be supplied from other sources. Government has furnished no clothing for women or children. Small amounts have come from private contributions, but they are wholly insufficient.

Proper quarters are also wanting. Government is now building two houses for barracks, to be occupied by the men whom it employs at the Fort. One of these is already occupied, and though much superior to the quarters they previously occupied, is not large enough for the number designated to live in it. It is a light board hut, raised about ten feet high; a partition runs through it, dividing it into two parts, and it is divided into two stories. In the lower story there are bunks for sixty men, ranged four in a row, in three tiers; there are also tables for eating and a cooking stove. In the upper story, the area of which is lessened by the slope of the roof, bunks have been placed for sixty men; the only means by which air can be admitted are two small windows of six panes each. The men have no blankets, but sleep on bed sacks and straw. This building is to hold two hundred and fifty-two men. The other one, still building, is larger—46x63, and sixteen to the ridge, and will contain four hundred men.

Scanty as these accommodations are, they are better than the rest enjoy. Some families of six to eight persons are living in a house twelve feet by six, made by joining two gun houses together. Others live crowded in old tents; others in diminutive shanties, made by hastily knocking a few boards together, while the number of men, women and children crammed into the old building at the corner of the road leading from the fort to Hampton is beyond computation; they seem to ooze out at all its crevices.

This crowding is the more painful as there is no separate house for the sick. They lie in the noxious atmosphere created by so many persons. I was told there were about thirty sick persons among those living just about the fort. Medical attendance has been furnished by the surgeons of the post hospital. Both Gen. WOOL and Lieut. CAYLER expressed a wish to get a physician to attend them, and would employ any competent person who came well recommended. I was told that the old building mentioned above would probably be remodeled and fitted up for the married women, and for families. But the Winter will be well nigh gone before this is done.

Clothing, suitable provision for the sick, and more roomy quarters, are the points in which these people need especial assistance.

Though not directly bearing on their physical condition, it may not be out of place to mention here the want of some elementary books of instruction. There is a great desire to learn to read among them, and gentlemen who have been much among them (Mr. FULLER, Chaplain Massachusetts Sixteenth) thought that books like Hilliard's First Reading Book would be of use.

Much confusion with regard to their registration and position exists. The chief Quartermaster, Capt. TALLMADGE, who was charged with the care of them, had probably enough to do in the proper duties of his office, and left the matter to the care of his sergeant. A gentleman has lately been appointed to take entire charge of them. He has been sick since his arrival, but hopes to get these points cleared up by Jan. 1. His name is H. S. MARSH, of Syracuse, N. Y.; any contributions for the negroes can be sent to him, at Fort Monroe. He said it would be well to indicate for which of the camps articles sent were destined, and I would judge that clothing for women and children were best sent to Camp Hamilton.

(Signed) ROBERT WARE, M. D.,
Inspector.

Contributions of clothing, old or new, for women and children, of undergarments for men, the need of which is apparent from the above report, are earnestly solicited.

Such as are not forwarded directly to Mr. MARSH, Superintendent of Contrabands at Fortress Monroe, will be received by Mr. SHAW, in the basement of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, the use of which has been generously granted for this purpose.

Contributions in money, which will be required to pay express and other charges, may be addressed to FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, Post-office Box No. 3,496, New-York City.

Proposition to Employ Liberated Negroes.

OFFICE OF ELLIS, BRITTON & EATON,
NOVELTY WORKS, Springfield, Vt., Dec. 18, 1861.

SIR: We would respectfully submit for your consideration the following proposition to employ liberated negroes:

If the Government will confiscate the improved estates of rebel planters near Port Royal, S. C., to the extent of twenty thousand acres, we will lease these lands, and employ five thousand liberated negroes to cultivate them on the following terms:

1. We will pay the Government an annual rent of fifty thousand dollars per annum for the use of the lands, for a term of ten years, they to guarantee us protection from armed bodies of rebels, and grant us free ingress and egress to and from the port with supplies and products.

2. Negroes under twenty years of age, we will take as apprentices to remain with us until they are twenty-five years of age. And as a compensation for their services, we will furnish them with food, clothes, comfortable dwellings and an opportunity to attend school three months each year, together with books and all needful articles for obtaining an education, and at the expiration of their term of service, will pay them each the sum of one hundred dollars.

3. Negroes over twenty and under forty years of age, we will take as apprentices, for a term of five years. And as compensation for their services, will furnish them in like manner with food, clothing, dwellings, schooling and books; and at the expiration of their term, will pay each male apprentice of this class the sum of two hundred dollars, and each female apprentice, the sum of one hundred dollars.

4. Negroes over forty and under sixty years of age, we will take as apprentices for a term of five years. And as compensation for their services, furnish them with food, clothing and dwellings during the term, and pay them each the sum of one hundred dollars.

5. Negroes over sixty years of age we will take as apprentices during life, to receive as compensation for their services, food, clothing and care.

6. All negro children born on the estates during the term of the lease, we will rear until they are twenty-five years of age, in the same manner and on the same terms as are proposed in section second, for those apprenticed under twenty years of age.

This proposition, to be binding on us, must be accepted on or before the 20th day of January, A. D., 1862, as it would be necessary for us to commence making our arrangements by that time to enable us to produce a crop of cotton next season.

If this enterprise should prove as successful as we anticipate, thousands of others would be willing to engage in similar ones next season; and thus all the slaves could be provided for, a large revenue derived by the Government and an abundant supply of cotton produced in a few years. Yours, respectfully,

ELLIS, BRITTON & EATON.

We refer to the Exchange Bank, Springfield, Vermont, for responsibility and good faith in this matter.

EXPLOSION AT BRIDESBURGH.—On Saturday afternoon, an explosion took place at the Bridesburgh Arsenal, which resulted in injury to several of the employes. It occurred in a frame structure, in which eight men and boys were at work, driving fuses into bombshells. A fuse in the hands of a boy named KELLER took fire, and communicated to a number of fuses in a bag in the room. Being composed of sulphur and meal powder the fuses scattered like chasers in all directions about the room. The workmen fled from the building, and got out before an explosion took place, which was caused by one of the fuses falling into a half-barrel of meal powder. The building was entirely demolished, and WILLIAM COONEY, a resident of Bridesburgh, was slightly injured by a piece of lumber striking him on the leg; the lad KELLER was cut about the body and legs, and GEORGE THOMPSON was struck in the head with a splinter, and received a scalp wound. Several of the workmen had their hands burned. The explosion of a fuse by friction is an unusual occurrence, one that had not before taken place at the Bridesburgh Arsenal. The wounded persons were conveyed to their homes. About $500 loss was sustained by the Government.

Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 23.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF CAPT. M'QUADE—VETO FROM THE MAYOR—APPROPRIATION FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was adopted, on a petition of John McQuade, requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, to take measures for the release of Capt. Hugh McQuade, of the regular army, now confined as a prisoner at Richmond.

The Mayor transmitted a veto of the resolution of the Board establishing a dépôt for wood, for the supply of steam fire engines, at No. 56 Theatre-alley, and providing for the appointment of a person to take charge thereof. His objections to the resolution are that the Common Council have no power under the Charter to create a salaried office where no appropriation has been made therefor; he also considers such an office unnecessary, and suggests the necessity of economy and retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money. The veto was ordered printed on the minutes.

The Board concurred in appropriating $15,000 to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for the purchase of new uniforms to replace those worn out in the United States service, during the three months' campaign.

The Comptroller transmitted his weekly statement of the finances of the City, as follows:

Balance on hand, Dec. 11	$3,773,841 89
Receipts during last week	94,199 32
Payments during the week	471,395 10
Balance on hand, Dec. 21	3,396,646 11

On motion of Alderman CORNELL, the Board voted to meet every evening this week, except Wednesday and Saturday. Adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY—THE NEW BELL TOWER IN FIFTY-FIRST-STREET—OFFICIAL APPLICATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF CAPT. HUGH M'QUADE, OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH N. Y. S. V.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, after the reading of the minutes, several petitions and resolutions were appropriately referred. Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution directing the Comptrollor to take the necessary legal measures to regain possession of the Fort Gansevoort property. Referred. The report in favor of erecting a bell tower in Fifty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue, notwithstanding the remonstrances against it on account of its proximity to the Child's Nursery and St. Luke's Hospitals, about to be erected in the vicinity, was after long debate laid over.

A memorial was presented from John McQuade, brother of Capt. Hugh McQuade, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., now a prisoner at Richmond, asking the interference of the authorities to procure his brother's release, in order that he may be restored to his friends, and receive that medical treatment which his situation demands, he having undergone an amputation. The action of the other Board, granting the memorialist's request, was concurred in. Mr. ORTON, however, thought it rather invidious to select this young man, and that it would have been quite as well, if this Common Council had any influence, to exercise it in behalf of all the prisoners from New-York, and he instanced Col. Corcoran among others.

The resolution from the other Board, fixing the pay for horses and carts used by the City at $2 50 per day, was referred.

Also, from the other Board, repealing so much of the ordinance regulating hacks as requires hackmen to wear badges. Laid over.

The Board then proceeded with general orders until the hour of adjournment, but there were none of special public importance.

Card of Thanks.

CAMP FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1861.

Col. Frank E. Howe, Agent State of Vermont, No. 203 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I write to express to you the pleasure I feel (and the same is expressed by the officers and men of my command) in thinking of the well-arranged plans for the transit of my regiment through New-York. That over 1,000 men and horses could arrive at so early an hour on Sabbath morning, and be so comfortably housed and amply fed, receiving so brilliant a reception the following day, embarking with so much ease and order, are facts which speak for themselves, particularly when by your report I can add that no accident of any kind occurred, nor did your Police have occasion to make an arrest, nor was a single man left behind, except those sick in your hands.

As you mentioned your indebtedness to the Police of your City, and to Mr. DANIEL McCAULEY, of Twenty-fourth-street, I would beg you to communicate to them our thanks. I must further ask you to express in some public manner our heartfelt thanks to the ladies of Jersey City for their timely offering of coffee and refreshments, and to the Relief Association at Baltimore—both of whom extended to us everything the body desired, and much more than we expected.

Before signing this I have submitted it to a meeting of my officers, who unanimously vote that it shall be forwarded to the New-York Press.

Yours, most truly, L. B. PLATT,
Colonel First Vermont Cavalry.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

The Trial of Charles Jefferds Continued.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. WALTON.

Curious Developments Concerning Her Early Life.

THE EVIDENCE CLOSED ON BOTH SIDES.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE HOFFMAN.

MONDAY—FIFTH DAY.

The Court opened about 10½ o'clock this morning, the attendance of spectators not at all diminished by the storm. Mrs. Walton, the mother of Charles Jefferds, resumed the stand.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I received a letter from the officer, Wm. Moore. [Letter identified.]

Mr. Brady read the letter in evidence. The substance of the letter applicable to the case was the statement that Charles was very angry when he (Moore) told him (Charles) that his mother would not send him any money; that he had five dollars, which was sufficient.

Q.—Did you ever see the alleged letter from your son to Mr. Moore before it was produced in court? A.—Yes, Mr. Moore called upon me, and in conversation said that he and Charles had a plan to get money enough; that he had lent Charles money on the strength of what they were going to make; I asked him to give me the letter; he jumped up and held it to his breast; he seemed to treasure it, and I was surprised; I said Charles had never written me such a disrespectful letter in his life, and that he must be under some bad influence; he said, "No, that Charles was so mad at not getting any money that he did not care what he wrote;" Moore read me part of the letter and held it up so that I could see that it was Charles' writing; I asked Charles afterward why he wrote the letter; Charles said Moore had a fine game on hand, and he was going to help him play it out; that he was going to give him a chance to earn his money; I asked Charles if he did not think it was very wrong to write such a disrespectful letter to me, who had been so kind to him; he said Moore told him I had made my will and cut him off from all his portion of the property; he said Moore had told him that I intended to disown him and to abuse him most shamefully.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. WATERBURY.

Previous to marrying Mr. Walton, I boarded six or eight months corner of Washington-place and Greene-street; previous to that lived two years at No. 105 Fourteenth-street; kept a boarding-house; before that lived at No. 15 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken; my family then consisted of myself and two sons, and boarders; my daughter Ellen is in her fifth year; she was born in Clinton-place; previous to living in Hoboken, lived in Chambers-street near the dépôt, about a year; previous to that, lived in Broadway near Grand-street, I think; somewhere between Canal-street and—I don't know how the streets run; have not lived in New-York all my life; I have lived in Maine, Ohio, North and South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and Connecticut; I have lived in Rochester.

Q.—How many husbands have you had?

The Witness—Mr. Brady, will you please allow my son Frank to go out of the room. [The boy was here taken out.]

Mr. Holmes here objected to going into the question of husbands.

Mr. Waterbury—Please examine that paper. [Paper shown.] Is that your signature?

A.—I think the signature is my handwriting, but am not certain.

[The paper was a deed given by Morrison and the witness, the latter signing as Morrison's wife.]

Q.—How many husbands have you had Madam? A.—Charles Jefferds, publisher and editor of a paper, the father of Edwin and Charles Jefferds; Capt. Francis S. K. Russell, a graduate from West Point and an officer in the United States Army, and John Walton.

Q.—Any other? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Is Mr. Jefferds dead? A.—He died some time in 1853; I lived with him the same year of his death; he went from my house home to his father's to die; he never got a divorce; I was married to Mr. Russell in 1857; I supposed Mr. Jefferds was dead when I married Capt. Russell; I had not lived with Mr. Jefferds then for seven years; I would not live with Capt. Russell on account of his intemperance; he could not provide for me; Capt. Russell died the same year my Ellen was born; I went to Clinton-place May 1, and Ellen was born June 29; can't tell how long I lived in Clinton-place; owned a house there; bought it of Zebedee Cook; went into it in April; I lived there until I married Mr. Walton, Oct. 7, 1858; there was no divorce between myself and Mr. Russell; the Court annulled the marriage, because I had no right to marry, Mr. Jefferds being alive; I applied for a divorce; the matter was taken before a Referee; I am not certain that the marriage was annulled before Mr. Jefferds died; I had no husband when Ellen was born; I used to have clandestine meetings with Capt. Russell; met him in Albany and in New-Jersey; lived in Albany in 1846 and 1847.

Mr. Waterbury here offered in evidence a deed given by the witness, as the wife of Hamilton Morrison.

Witness—When the mutual bill of separation between Charles Jefferds and myself took place, I thought I was entitled to marry again; I went into the family of Mr. Morrison, of Rochester, to reside; I intended to marry Mr. Morrison, but I could not; I lived at the house of Mr. Morrison, as his wife, surrounded by his family; I lived at Monroe Springs; Sarah, Thomas, Louis, and sometimes Jackson Morrison lived there part of the time; they lived part of the time at their sister's; I lived at or near Rochester three years; we had a city and a country residence; Mr. Morrison traveled some; I went after him once; found him in a gambling-house at Elmira.

Mr. Brady objected to this line of inquiry, and took exception to its admission.

The District-Attorney said he would connect it with relevant testimony.

Q.—For what purpose did you go to Rochester? A.—Mr. Morrison sent for me; I would not let him go back with me; saw him in Rochester afterwards; I traveled with Mr. Morrison a good deal during this time; was with him in New-York about that time; was, I think, intimate with his family at that time; boarded at various hotels in New-York; we boarded at the Battery Hotel.

Q.—Did he leave you? A.—No, Sir. I left him.

Q.—Were you charged at the Battery Hotel with taking five hundred dollars from Mrs. Higgins' room, and was not that the cause of your leaving Mr. Morrison? A.—I do not know whether I was accused of it or not—not to me; Mrs. Higgins was a friend of Mr. Morrison's.

Q.—Did you ever keep any sort of a place in Mercer-street? A.—No, Sir; I never kept a place of any kind in Mercer-street.

Q.—What kind of a place did you keep in Broadway? A.—It was a confectionary like Taylor's; there were liquors sold there if the customers wanted; the waiter girls would bring it; no back room for ladies there; I kept the whole house; that was the time Mr. Jefferds came to live with me.

Q.—Then there were three men claiming to be your husband at one time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What kind of a place did you keep in Rochester, on Main-street? A.—A confectionary, that was resorted to by some of the most respectable persons in the place.

Q.—And by some that were not so respectable? A.—No, Sir, I do not know of any. If I had known it, none could have entered the house.

Q.—Was there any extraordinary occurrence took place after your return to Rochester with Mr. Morrison?

Objected to and waived.

Q.—Do you know Mr. John Boardman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did anything take place between you and John Boardman after you got back to Rochester?

The Witness—What took place?

Mr. Brady objected to all this line of questioning in a general way, and wished the Court to consider him as objecting to every question. The District-Attorney might question the witness until 12 o'clock at night, with all the art he was capable of, and she would answer him.

Testimony continued—I do not know that anything particular took place between Mr. Boardman and myself after Mr. Morrison got back to Rochester; I used to sit in the parlor with Mr. Boardman; Mr. Boardman and Mr. Morrison had some transactions together; Mr. Boardman went to Mr. Morrison's house to see about some property that he was about to buy; we went together, riding; Mr. Boardman rode with me in a carriage, and Mr. Morrison rode with some of the Boardman family; going down to the spring Mr. Boardman undertook to take some liberties with me; this was the first time I had seen him alone; on my return I told Mr. Morrison and he was very much enraged; he told me to throw myself in Mr. Boardman's way, and if he ever insulted me again to give him (Mr. Morrison) an opportunity to give Boardman a sound thrashing; when we came to New-York, Mr. Boardman wrote me letters, and I showed them to Mr. Morrison; Mr. Morrison wrote answers, which I copied and signed, as if I had written them myself; it was at this time that the difficulty about Mrs. Higgins' money occurred; Mr. Morrison was to purchase from Mrs. Higgins a house in Carmine-street; that deed was to be made out in my name; but the deed was made out in Sarah Morrison's name, and that made the difficulty between Mr. Morrison and I; I left the Battery Hotel and went on to Rochester; I sent for Mr. Boardman and told him that I was going into business, and asked him how he thought a place like Taylor's would take in Rochester; he said very well, and I took a house on Main-street and opened such a place; Mr. Morrison wrote me and tried to induce me to come back and live with him; I met Mr. Morrison at the hotel in Elmira at his request about this time; I went back to Rochester; I refused to go to New-York and live with Morrison; he asked if I had seen Boardman; I said yes; he asked if he came in the parlor; I said yes; it might have been a year after the occurrence in the carriage; Mr. Morrison said, "Ellen, you ought to let me have satisfaction out of that man; he said the next time Mr. Boardman came, to invite him up in the parlor, and I did so; there was a mulatto girl there; I did not think her very handsome.

The Court—There is no need of our going into the history of that colored girl. [Laughter.]

Testimony continued—When Mr. Boardman came up in the parlor I was very agreeable to him; he attempted to take some liberty with me—to kiss me, or take hold of me—and Mr. Morrison came in and gave him a beating, and put him out of the house; Mr. Morrison was in the next room, and came in and put Mr. Boardman out of the house; the colored girl may have been on the watch to notify Mr. Morrison; I don't remember whether there was any action commenced by myself and Mr. Morrison against Boardman; I don't think anything of the kind occurred; I never, to my knowledge, made any affidavit that I was Mr. Morrison's wife; I might have gone with him to Court to make a complaint against Boardman; I recollect one time that some person wanted to buy property of Mr. Morrison, and would not unless I would sign the deed, and I signed it; I might have made oath before an officer named Moore that I was the wife of Hamilton Morrison; I do not remember whether I did or not; I was not intimate with Boardman; may have sold liquors at my place in Rochester the same way as they are sold at Taylor's and Thompson's; I went to live at Cincinnati after that; I do not remember waking up one morning and finding my house ornamented with a new kind of paint, put on by the neighbors and people of Rochester; don't know who I hired the house of; I suppose Boardman took an interest in my place because he knew it would displease Mr. Morrison and his family; I do not remember whether I asked Mr. Boardman to go with me to hire the house; I kept the saloon under the name of Morrison.

Mr. Waterbury here caused to be spread out before the Court and jury a yellow window-shade, having the following words painted thereon:

E. MORRISON,

Alhambra Ice-cream Saloon,

101.

Mr. Waterbury—Is that one of the signs of your Rochester place? A.—It looks like it, or a *fac-simile* of it.

Mr. Brady—Do you offer that in evidence? If you do I want a copy. [Laughter.]

The Court—If not, I suppose there is no necessity for marking it.

Testimony Continued—I don't remember whether Mr. Boardman went with me to Mr. Brown's; don't think I should remember either; think I should not know Mr. Boardman if he was to come into Court and stand before me.

Q.—Would you have gone to Mr. Brown's with a man who had attempted to take liberties with you? A.—Yes, I think I would; he never succeeded beyond kissing me and puting his arm around me.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Morrison ever commence a suit against Mr. Boardman for having sexual intercourse with you? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember of it.

Mr. Brady objected to this line of inquiry, especially to frequent questions of the same purport, whether witness had said she was the wife of Morrison.

Testimony Continued—It was only a few days after my return from Cutchogue that I learned that Mr. Moore was a detective; I called him a spy; I told Mrs. Gates that I thought Moore was a kind of a spy; I noticed Moore being very near my son all the time; he was remarkably attentive, and I made up my mind that there was a mystery about him; I think we went sailing on Sunday; on my return to New-York, I went to the house of Mrs. Moss to ascertain about Moore; met Mr. Pickering after going to Mrs. Moss'; don't remember any conversation with him about Moore; think Pickering told me my son was to be tried again; I never went to the theatre with Moore alone; went with my son, who invited Moore to go; Mr. Moore got free passes for all; walked with Moore part of the time where there was a crowd; told Mr. Moore he should have brought his wife; I was doubtful whether he had a family until he introduced his wife; (letter shown) that is my handwriting.

Mr. Waterbury read the letter, which was of no special interest to the reading public.

To Mr. Waterbury—I have written to Mr. Morrison as many as three or four times since the death of Mr. Walton; Mr. Walton ceased to live in Twenty-third-street May 1; I remained there until May 8; I was married Oct. 17, 1858, about eighteen or twenty months before Mr. Walton died; Charles did not want to come to Twenty-third-street to live; can't tell how long it was after I went to Twenty-third-street to live that Charles came there to live.

Q.—Was it before or after the first time he threatened to blow Mr. Walton's brains out? A.—I don't know that he ever did threaten to blow Mr. Walton's brains out; I think Charles came to live at the house before the arrest in February; I was arrested while living there by Mr. Wm. T. Walton and Mr. Williams, for burglary—breaking into my own house; I know that they were concerned in the arrest, from the train of circumstances connected with the arrest; Walton was always in conversation with Williams; don't know the officer who arrested me; I think I stated to the officer that I thought my husband was at the bottom of it; I do not remember saying to him that I would have revenge; I think the officer's name was Smith; my son went to Europe before he came back to live at the house; I think he went on the *Vanderbilt*; Mr. Walton gave him money and sent him off; do not know he went as a sailor; I do not say he went as a passenger, think he went as an employe; think he went on a steamer; he came back in the same vessel, I think; I think he was gone one trip; he was 21 years of age then; he was not 22, I think, when he was arrested for murder—when he gave himself up; he was born December 9, 1837; my son and Mr. Walton were friendly when Charles went away; they were perfectly friendly; I saw my son have two pistols; one was a small, silver mounted one, five or six barrels; that was when we lived in Eighth-street; saw it frequently lying in various rooms; saw him have a pistol with a white handle since the last trial: I told him he had better not carry it about him; when he came back from sea he came to live in Twenty-third-street, with Mr. Walton and me; I don't know where Charles lived while I was living at Mr. Sleight's; don't know what Charles was doing; think he was a conductor; don't know where Edwin lived all this time; don't know where Edwin lived at the time of Mr. Walton's death; last saw Charles as much as two weeks previous to the death of Mr. Walton; it might have been a week, it might have been the Sunday before the murder; usually saw Edwin every day or two; don't know when I last saw Edwin previous to the murder; after he married he did not come so often; I saw a pistol that looked like that (the Adams) at the house in Twenty-third-street; Mr. Walton had it; I never saw Charles in my life have a pistol like that.

Q.—Did you not tell your son Edwin that you would give him $2,000 if he would shoot Mr. Walton? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did you not go out with him to shoot Mr. Walton? A.—No, Sir; there was no need of my pointing out Walton to him, he knew him; I never went out with him to shoot Walton; never called him a coward because he refused; he tried to commit suicide before Mr. Walton's death; he did it because I would not see his wife, and he said my name had been disgraced in the newspapers in connection with the bill of separation with Mr. Walton; he said he took laudanum; I sent for a physician; did not mean to tell him that I saw Edwin take the laudanum; I told him that the Walton family had scandalized me; they had told Mr. Field that I had danced before the servants naked; I told the physician that Mr. Walton had villified me to his pot-house companions; I might have said that my sons were very angry about it, and that I could hardly be responsible for what they did; I think I last saw Mr. Walton to speak to him before his death on the 6th or 7th of May; saw him several times after that; I think I never left the sons later than 11 o'clock on the night of the murder; I do not remember where I went on the day after the murder; went to Bellevue, also to Mr. Pickering's, very often; saw a great many persons at Bellevue; don't remember asking the gate-keeper more than once that my husband was dead; I hardly know what I said or did; I do not remember going through a gate, or anything about a gate; Mr. Walton went to Washington the week of his murder; I heard he went to learn if I had a husband living; I did not know he went to Washington until he was murdered; I think he told me himself that he saw Mr. Morrison in Ohio, and was perfectly satisfied with what Mr. Morrison had told him.

Mr. Moore, a judicial functionary of Rochester, was here requested to stand up. The witness could not recognize him.

Dr. Brown, of Rochester, was recognized as the gentleman from whom she hired the house in Main-street, Rochester.

Testimony continued—I never was in Washington after I married Mr. Walton; I was in Washington with Charles about three years ago; Charles had spoken of taking me to Europe when he went; I can't recollect of telling any person that Charles complained of Mr. Walton sending him to Europe.

Q.—Do you know Thomas Williams? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the person I suspected of the murder; he was at the Coroner's inquest and his testimony taken; he was not examined on the last trial; I did not know that any person left the house in Twenty-second-street, where I lived, on the night of the murder; I never heard of Mr. Walton having difficulty with Charles about bringing girls to the house; there was something said about some girls; I do not know where Charles lived before the murder; the difficulty with my husband about the separation was made up before I left the house; I complained to Mr. Slade that Mr. Walton had demanded what money I had received from the boarders in Twenty-third-street.

Direct resumed by Mr. Brady—When I left the Twenty-third-street house my son Frank was very sick; I should have left on the 1st of May, but staid there until the 7th, because my son was too sick to be removed; when I left I had left my preserves in the Twenty-third-street house; Mr. Walton gave me a permit to go and get whatever I wanted; I went round with Mrs. Margaret Mills, rang the bell, and no one answered; I looked through the keyhole and saw a woman in the house; I called some boys to go in by the cellar and come up and open the door; I think the woman then opened the door, and I went in; Mr. Williams came in and said I should not take anything; I said I would have my preserves, and went and got them; I think Williams was pushed aside by me; I was taken to Court as a burgler for that occurrence; the matter was settled; Capt. Bishop introduced me to Mr. Walton; Dr. Lekming, who attended Edwin, was the family physician of Mr. Walton; Edwin had gone away before; he had taken an emetic, and was partially recovered.

Mr. Brady here read notices of the legal proceedings in the divorce case of Mr. Walton and the witness, to show the abuse which had been heaped on her in the newspapers, which her son Edwin said was the cause of his endeavoring to commit suicide.

Testimony of Mrs. Walton continued—The habits of Charles were sober before he became acquainted with Moore; two glasses of brandy would make him almost crazy.

To Mr. Waterbury—Never saw my son Charles beastly drunk; don't think I ever saw him drunk over three times; once in Eighth-street; can't remember how often I saw him with a pistol.

TESTIMONY OF A. OAKEY HALL.

A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney elect, sworn and examined by Mr. Brady—I am District-Attorney elect; I have the certificate, Sir; I was one of Jefferds' counsel on the trial before; was counsel for Mrs. Walton previously; there were no witnesses called for the defence on Jefferds' former trial; the jury were out about half an hour; I saw Jefferds twice since his acquittal; once at my office; he called to tender his acknowledgments for our professional attentions; a conversation ensued; he stated that his mother had understood from you that he was liable to be tried again, or arrested by order of the District-Attorney; I told him yes; the papers in the case had been done up that morning, and were lying on the table; he asked me if he could have some of the papers, anonymous letters, extracts from the newspapers, &c.; I told him I thought it would not be safe for him to take them until after Mr. Waterbury left office; he asked if he could be arrested on the pending indictment; I advised him to go in the army, and he asked whether if he did so he could be sent for and arrested on the pending indictment; I told him yes; he seemed to be in fear more of being shut up in prison again, rather than of being tried again; he left, taking some of his papers, which I deemed immaterial; I did not see him again until a few days before the election; met him on the stairs; he and his mother, walking by, saw me, and came up the stairs; I was holding a sort of candidate's *levée* or "levy"—[laughter] I had a brief conversation with him and his mother; have not seen him since the last trial, except those two times; I mentioned that Mr. Waterbury could have recommitted him to prison, to await a trial upon that; he said, "The District-Attorney has not bench-warranted me yet;" I never said that when I got into the District-Attorney's office I would give him back his papers, not the slightest thing of the kind; Mr. Baker got his pistol back in the Poole case; when no person puts in a claim for a pistol after a trial, the practice is to return it under the statute relating to private property.

To Mr. Waterbury—There was in the testimony, on the former trial, about a pistol being sold to Charles Jefferds.

WM. M. BETTS RECALLED.

Examined by Mr. Brady—I think I saw the letter from Jefferds to Moore, one day in my store. [Letter shown.] That looks like the paper it was written on; Charles had been to Greenport the night before; while he was writing the letter I thought he had been drinking a little, by his actions; Charles told me a number of times that he knew he was liable to be tried again for the murder of Matthews; I told him to be careful of himself, and not drink so much.

To a Juror—Mr. Moore was not with him the night before he wrote the letter.

TESTIMONY OF HANSON S. JONES.

Examined by Mr. Brady.—I am a physician; practiced twenty years in this City; have been Surgeon of Police ten years, and am still; was subpœnaed by the District Attorney; know Charles Jefferds; first saw him about ten years ago; he was quite a little boy; saw him at the Hope House after the murder of Mr. Walton; it was about eight P. M., July 2, 1860; I was sent for to see him; I examined him; I found two glandular swellings in either groin, of some standing—a week or two, it appeared; it would have been extremely painful, even if possible, for him to have run on the night of June 30; I think it would have been very difficult for him to have run rapidly; I should think it almost impossible for him to have run the route which the murderer of Walton is represented to have run on the night of Walton's murder, June 30; the effect of such a run would be to have increased the inflammation of the glands.

To a Juror—Violent exercise will aggravate such a swelling, and sometimes cause them.

To Mr. Waterbury—They were syphilitic—bubo swellings; I have seen such swellings from syphilis come on in forty-eight hours; exercise is one cause of glandular enlargements.

To Mr. Brady—These were indurated swellings; it was my impression that it had existed for a week or two; I think one had partly suppurated—that would indicate the lapse of a week or so.

To the Court—It would be hastened by exercise.

To Mr. Brady—I think those swellings could not have been produced by exercise; they were syphilitic in their character.

Mr. Brady here put in evidence measurements of the distances alleged to have been traveled by the murderer, which were admitted by the District-Attorney.

Recess until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR PROSECUTION.

Dr. Jonah Brown sworn—I am a citizen of Rochester; have been a physician, but have relinquished practice; I know Mrs. Ellen Walton; she has hired premises of me.

Defence objected to this line of testimony.

Mr. Waterbury said he proposed to use the evidence as to the character of the house kept by Mrs. Walton in Rochester.

Q.—Did you know of the character of the house kept by Mrs. Walton in Rochester?

Objected to and objection sustained.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE MOORE.

Examined by Mr. Waterbury—I am a commission merchant in Rochester; when Mrs. Walton lived in Rochester I was Police Justice; during that time Mr. Morrison and Mrs. Ellen Walton took an oath before me.

To Mr. Holmes.—I suppose the oath was in writing; I have not got it my possession; have made a search for it, but could not find it.

The defence objected that the paper should be produced.

Mr. Waterbury said that after the ineffectual search he could prove the contents of the paper.

The Court was disposed to admit the line of inquiry.

The defence further objected that the proposed evidence was irrelevant—not intended to contradict any specific statement of Mrs. Walton.

The Court ruled that the testimony was admissible. The question was repeated as follows:

Q.—Did she make any statement under oath before you respecting her being the wife of Hamilton Morrison? A.—She did; she stated she was the wife of Hamilton Morrison; she made that statement under oath; this was, to the best of my recollection, about ten years ago.

To Mr. Brady—She left Rochester shortly after that; I think it was ten years ago.

To the Court—This was in connection with a complaint against John Boardman for an attempt to commit a rape.

To Mr. Brady—I think I saw the paper since it was taken; I have no recollection of seeing the inside of the paper for ten years; it was all written; I drew it myself; it was sworn to before me; the police office was at the corner of Buffalo and Sophia streets; this paper was among those that we did not think important; some of the public records I took to my house; very many papers, such as warrants that had been issued, and cases that there had been examinations on.

Q.—Then it is the habit of magistrates of Rochester to take portions of the public records to their houses when they leave office? A.—No, Sir; I do not know their habits; I took the papers because they were in the way; I looked for the paper at my house and at the magistrate's office last Summer; it was at the request of Mr. William Walton.

Mr. Brady—Now just read off that affidavit to the jury.

The Witness—I have no recollection so that I could read the paper to the jury; I could give the substance; the substance was that Boardman had attempted to commit a rape on Mrs. Morrison; that Morrison swore that Boardman had attempted to commit the rape on the sofa; that Morrison had heard outcries and found upon rushing in his wife fainted and Boardman in a position showing what he was about to attempt; Boardman was a rich man—his business was that of a nurseryman; he never was an associate of mine; I think he lives in Rochester now; have not had any conversation with him in five years; Mr. Wm. T. Walton did not help me search for the affidavit.

To Mr. Waterbury—I was first requested to look for the affidavit in October.

Mr. Waterbury here offered in evidence the deed given by Hamilton Morrison and wife.

Officer Wm. T. Smith sworn—Examined by Mr. Waterbury—I am a Police-officer; arrested Mrs. Ellen M. Walton.

Evidence objected to, and overruled.

Job Long recalled—I know that previous to the death of John Walton good feeling prevailed between Wm. and John Walton; there was a little misunderstanding at the time they divided partnership.

To Mr. Brady—I knew of the letter that Wm. Walton wrote to John Walton; it did not cause any estrangement.

Samuel B. Allen sworn—Am one of the executors of John Walton; knew John Walton fifteen or sixteen years; he was on very good terms with Wm. Walton before his death; he never expressed any hard feeling toward Wm. Walton but once; he said he thought William was acting very indifferent.

Dr. Gunn recalled—I heard Dr. Jones' testimony; heard his opinion as to whether Jefferds could have performed that journey on the night of the murder.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the conclusion of Dr. Jones.

Objected to and withdrawn.

Q.—Could a person in the condition that Dr. Jones represented Jefferds to be have performed that journey? A.—I have had cases of that kind where the patients were not laid up an hour.

To Mr. Brady—Should think a man running from the Astor House to the Atlantic Ferry, and crossing immediately, would appear excited on reaching the Brooklyn side.

William Compton sworn—I live at Newark, N. J.; keep a livery stable; know the prisoner a little over two years; have heard people talk of his character for peace and quietness; not much within the last eighteen months; Jefferds lived in Newark while I was acquainted with him about three months; his general character among those who knew him was bad.

To Mr. Brady—Have heard some fifteen or twenty persons speak of Jefferds in the public house where he frequented; these were people who knew of a difficulty between myself and Jefferds.

Emmons Clark, sworn—Am a member of the Second Company National Guard; Jefferds was a member of that company; his character for peace and quiet was bad.

To Mr. Brady—I have heard persons say he was intemperate and quarrelsome, and had threatened the lives of people; of one individual I heard; could not say how many persons I heard speak of him; Jefferds was dismissed for disorderly conduct, and for conduct unbecoming a gentleman; he was intoxicated at times.

Stuart M. Brant sworn—Know Charles Jefferds; was formerly police officer in Newark, N. J.; I have seen him intoxicated and very disorderly; his reputation in Newark is bad.

To Mr. Brady—I have seen him intoxicated more than once; he used obscene language, and was lively, and talked like all drunken men do generally; there was general remark of his being riotous and disorderly.

To the Court—This was in August, 1859.

John Williams sworn—I reside in Newark; heard people talk about him; they said he was a pretty hard boy. [This witness created considerable merriment by his answers as to whether he knew anything about Jefferds' character for peace and quietness. He did not appear to know much, and was ordered to stand aside.]

Wm. A. B. Clements, sworn—Am engaged in the Post-office; when the prisoner was there he was under my charge; he had the reputation of being rather quarrelsome; at times violent.

To Mr. Holmes—Every once in a while he would get into difficulty with the clerks.

Q.—Is it not unusual for a bad, quarrelseme boy to be kept in one of our public departments five years? A.—You know what keeps a man in office as well as I do; I have heard Mr. Cortland, Young and others speak against Jefferds' character.

Edmund M. Champlain, sworn—Am employed in the Post-office; Jefferds' character was inclined to be bad.

John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, sworn—Wm. B. Moore is a member of the Police Department; he was detailed in August last.

Mr. Brady—I admit that Mr. Kennedy's instructions were right.

Q.—What were the instructions? A.—I am not prepared to say; I cannot recollect exactly the phraseology; they were given orally; in substance I explained to Mr. Moore the delicate character of the duties that were expected of him; I then directed him to make the acquaintance of Jefferds, associate with him, go where Jefferds went, see his habits, notice his associations, listen to his conversation, take accurate notes of everything that took place, not to introduce the subject of the Walton murder, but if Jefferds should introduce the subject to join him in the conversation, hear what he had to say, and, if he made any confession, to take note of it; I also directed him to see the District-Attorney, and to take any suggestions the District-Attorney might feel disposed to give him.

To Mr. Brady—I have resided in the City since 1834; have been connected with the Police since June 1, 1860.

Q.—Who first directed your attention to the necessity and the propriety of putting a shadow on Jefferds' track? A.—A day or two after the former trial of Jefferds I saw the District-Attorney, and I felt inclined to chide him for allowing Jefferds to go on his own recognizances, and asked him why he had done so.

Q.—Who suggested the idea of "piping" him? A.—I do not know but I may be entitled to that myself.

Q.—Have you ever known a case where private money was placed in the hands of the District-Attorney for the purpose of advancing criminal business? A.—I can't say that I have; I do not know that it was done in this case.

Mr. Brady—We have proven it, but it came like drawing teeth.

Q.—Were your instructions for him to be particular in taking notes? A.—Yes, Sir; I asked him not to make a report to me, but retain a recollection of the facts until the trial.

Charlotte Beatty sworn.—Examined by Mr. Holmes. I know Charles Jefferds since he was eight or nine years of age; he boarded with me four or five years, until he was 13 or 14 years of age; he was a remarkably good dispositioned boy; he was affectionate and obedient; I could always control him alone; he was mischievous, like other boys, but if he did a fault he would fall on my neck and ask me to forgive him.

John Robert Beatty, grandson of the last witness, had known Jefferds thirteen years; corroborated her testimony; knew nothing vicious about Charles at that time; it is about ten years since I associated with him.

Joseph Jacobson sworn—Knew Jefferds during three years last; his character for peace and quiet was, that he was considered a wild boy—nothing more; nothing bad; he would be a little quarrelsome when in liquor.

Alex. Mapes—Knew Jefferds eleven years; as far as he had heard, supposed Jefferds' character for peace and quiet to be good; knew him socially and otherwise.

Mr. Holmes said they had ten or twelve witnesses who were in Court, but they would not detain the Court.

The testimony in the case was then declared closed, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

In Part II., before Judge McCunn, the trial of William C. Hornfager for perjury was commenced, and occupied the whole day. The prisoner is a lawyer, about 55 years of age, and is charged with having committed perjury in testimony given before Ex-Judge Mitchell as Referee, in a case in which he acted as counsel. The complaint is made by Mr. H. C. Tallmadge, who alleges that he was defrauded out of $40,000 by conspiracy and false swearing on the part of Hornfager and others. The trial will be resumed this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...DEC. 23, 1861.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou	89	430	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	76¾
2,000	Kentucky State 6s	72	50	do.........s10	76⅜
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '76.	79	200	do.........	76⅞
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '77.	79½	100	do.........b30	77
6,000	Missouri State 6s.	39	200	do.........b10	77
25,000	do.........	38⅞	250	do.........b3	77
5,000	do.........s30	38⅞	45	Hud. Riv. Railroad.	35½
9,000	Cal. State 7s.....	77½	100	Mich. Cen. R.......	44¾
4,000	Har. 1st Mtge Bs.	96	300	do.........	45
1,000	C.B.&Q.R.8₩c.B	94½	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	38
5,000	Ill. Central R. B.	85	150	do.........s30	38
2,000	Chi.&N.W. 2d M.	10	100	Panama R.........b15.	110
25	Pac. Ml. St'p Co.....	84½	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	57
92	do.........	85	400	do.........	57¼
100	do.........	85¼	50	Gal.&Ch. R..ex div	63¼
25	do.........s30	85½	350	do.........	63½
275	Erie Railway......	26¾	1350	Clev. & Tol. R.....	30
22	do.........	26⅝	100	do.........b30	30¼
50	do.........	26⅞	300	Chic. & Rk. I. R....	46½
50	do.........b3	27	5	Bank of Commerce.	77
50	do.........s3	26⅞	8	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	82⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	California St. 7s.	77½	50	Ill. Central R. S....	57¼
2,000	Missouri 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R......	48	100	Clev. & Tol. R......	30¼
9,000	Minn.St.8₩ct.Bs.	72	250	do.........s30	30¼
8,000	E. R. 1st Mort.Bs,	101½	200	do.........	30⅜
20	Continental Bank..	73	150	do.........b30	30⅝
100	N. Y. Central R.....	76¾	50	Erie R. Preferred...	48
100	do.........s30	76⅝	50	do.........	47¾
50	do.........s10	76¾	25	do.........	47⅞
65	Pac. M. Steam. Co..	85	50	Hudson River R....	35¾
50	do.........s30	84¾	200	Harlem Railroad...	11
150	Erie Railway......	26¾	50	Mich. Central R...	45
100	do.........	26⅞	50	Gal.& Chi.R.ex div.	63¾
100	do.........b30	27⅛	50	do.........	64

MONDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 14:

Decrease in Loans	$1,863,472
Decrease in Specie	2,622,109
Decrease in Circulation	31,403
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,482,011

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 22, 1860.	Dec. 21, 1861.	Dec. 14, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	132,152,299	155,784,280	157,647,702
Specie	20,326,970	36,813,369	39,435,478
Circulation	8,284,172	8,559,361	8,590,764
Gross Deposits	104,128,509	145,781,924	148,496,604
Exchanged	18,251,633	20,884,390	19,117,059
Undrawn	85,876,876	124,897,534	129,379,545
In Sub-Treasury	2,931,301	4,494,793	8,093,911

The Bank return shows a decrease in all departments—the heaviest being in Deposits. The difference in Specie, as anticipated, is about two and a half millions at Bank and three and a half at the Sub-Treasury; making the total withdrawals of the week, or transfers from general to *special* Deposit, over six millions, exclusive of the receipts from California, which appear not to have gone into Bank. Most of the withdrawals of Gold remain in the City. Less than half a million went to Europe, and possibly a million and a half to the interior of the country. The remainder is held in private hands, ready for shipment to Europe if the Exchanges should keep up, or for sale on the spot for a "small consideration," in the possible event of a suspension of Specie payments by the Banks and the Government. The first chance of speculation is somewhat diminished by the look of the Foreign Bill market to day. The last is contingent upon the complete restoration of political confidence, and the prospective continued harmony between the Banks and the Treasury. Taking the entire prospect into view we cannot see that this speculation in Gold, based upon the occurrences of the next few weeks, is likely *to pay*. The movement has apparently already done its worst on the Money market, as the turn to-day is very decidedly in the direction of a freer supply and easier rates. The Foreign Exchanges are also quoted easier, especially on Merchant bills against the shipment of Produce. The Bankers are drawers at 110½ at 60 days' sight on London, and 111 at sight, and buyers of Merchant bills at 108½@109½ ₩ cent. The following are the Continental rates, as quoted to us by Mr. N. BRANDT, Broker in Foreign bills, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f.	13¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₩ dollar	5f.	8¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₩ guilder		41¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₩ marc banco		37c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₩ florin		42⅛c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₩ rix dollar		80½c.

The English news in this morning's papers, and the return of Gen. SCOTT in the *Arago*, were generally construed as favorable to our relations with Great Britain, although early in the day, before the regular meeting of the Board, some sales of Stocks were made, apparently on a less favorable view of these advices. At both sessions of the Board the feeling, as manifested in the demand and prices for Stocks, was favorable, and the closing rates of Saturday were fully sustained on most of the list, and in some instances exceeded. The printed sales are not large in the aggregate. While buyers were ready, at current rates, for New-York Central and other Railways, they were not disposed to stimulate the market, and as few sellers were inclined to press their contracts, the result is a moderate actual business. The National Stocks were tame, and a fraction lower than on Saturday. Missouri 6 ₩ cents. sold at 39@38⅞ ₩ cent. The business was very light in City Bank shares, and quite as much so in the Railway mortgages—prices ruling rather better for the latter. Late in the afternoon the Share Market left off at steady bidding prices, but without much business. The speculative sellers are generally indisposed to multiply contracts ahead, although some of them profess to believe that the look of both political and financial affairs denotes an unsettled confidence.

New-York Central	76¾	Pacific Mail	85
Erie	26⅝	Panama	109¾
Erie Preferred	47½	Ill. Central	57¼
Rock Island	46⅜	Missouris	38⅜
Toledo	30¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	89
Galena	63¾	Hudson	35⅝
Mich. Central	45	Harlem Preferred	26¼
Mich. Guaranteed	38¼	Michigan Southern	17¾

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares. The usual quarterly dividend of 6 ₩ cent. has been declared by the Chemical Bank. The Broadway declares a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent.:

New-York	80	Broadway	112
Merchants'	75	American Exchange	77
State of New-York	76	Shoe & Leather	76
Commerce	76		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	M. S. & N. In s. f. 7 ₩c.	77
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64.	97½	Ill Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	84
Erie firsts, '68	101	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩c.	70
Erie thirds, '83	82	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩c.	25
Erie fourths, '80	71½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	12
Erie fifths, '88	62	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Hudson firsts, '69	104	Chi. & N. W. 1sts; 2ds.	36
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	95	Chi. & N. W. seconds.	10
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Hudson convert. '67	68	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem seconds, '64	82½	Chi. & Rock Island	93
Harlem thirds, '68	74	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c. '69-'72	90	Lack. & Western B's	91
Mich. Cent. n. f., 8₩c. '82	91	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Ch., Bur. & Quin. 8 ₩ c.	94	M. & P. Du C. firsts, p'd.	76
Mich. So. 7₩c. Assent. B.	87	M. & P. Du C. seconds, p.	51
Northern Ia. firsts	80	Cleve., P. & Ashtabula	125
N. Ind., Gos. Line	78¼		

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction this afternoon by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$6,500	Virginia State 6s, and July coupons	45¾
8,000	Tennessee 6s, and July coupons	40¾
4,000	Minnesota 8s, 1867	76½
225	Illinois and Michigan Canal 6s, 1870	78
17,000	Illinois and Michigan Canal 6s, 1860	78¾@79½
5,000	Illinois 6s, 1860	78 @78½
4,000	Illinois 6s, 1862	78¾
4,000	Illinois 6s, 1870	78¾
8,000	Illinois 6s, 1877	79¾
18,000	Michigan 6s, 1863, large bonds	76½@76¾
20,000	Michigan 6s, 1863	78¾@79½
8,000	Michigan 6s, 1879	78¾

The Washington Marine Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₩ cent.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for November were:

1861..........$302,000 00 | 1860..........$235,000 00

Increase..........$67,000 00

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $4,469,250, including $3,721,577 on account of the Loan, and $56,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,919,325, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. Notes. Balance, this afternoon, $4,315,404.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec. 21.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 14.
Bk. of New-York	5,393,682	5,537,657	1,229,426	1,312,076
Manhattan Co.	5,999,709	5,717,259	1,643,347	1,758,644
Merchants' Bank	6,281,638	6,072,873	1,767,683	2,038,224
Mechanics' Bank	4,597,268	4,670,377	972,164	804,215
Union Bank	3,730,603	3,176,941	491,992	605,599
Bank of America	7,359,995	7,644,467	2,613,880	2,321,547
Phenix Bank	4,273,613	4,413,239	613,011	540,609
City Bank	2,768,832	2,778,752	976,901	1,543,781
Tradesmen's Bank	2,039,123	1,972,906	170,407	209,365
Fulton Bank	1,670,432	1,675,114	644,289	662,845
Chemical Bank	1,710,494	1,662,041	2,608,070	2,869,490
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,366,391	2,489,701	239,115	249,585
National Bank	2,692,424	2,703,702	371,410	403,136
Butch. & Drov. Bk	2,127,847	2,179,194	298,000	281,655
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,344,751	1,351,923	198,959	201,358
Greenwich Bank	507,488	537,633	180,061	165,770
Leather Man. Bk.	1,924,985	1,908,079	402,232	387,554
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,327,827	1,385,281	359,170	397,065
Bk. St. New-York	5,191,397	4,960,377	953,584	1,411,618
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,077,767	9,510,171	3,031,998	2,923,732
Bk. of Commerce	16,957,837	17,520,222	2,734,263	3,136,846
Broadway Bank	4,668,004	4,620,765	2,621,126	3,078,269
Ocean Bank	2,211,694	2,256,631	301,002	282,482
Mercantile Bank	2,899,332	2,833,379	795,816	919,386
Pacific Bank	1,157,109	1,167,716	238,902	227,316
Bank of Republic	4,522,746	4,418,516	679,356	874,953
Chatham Bank	947,461	969,174	145,652	112,820
People's Bank	834,887	888,369	117,429	119,966
Bank of N. Am.	2,394,503	2,395,448	247,236	333,942
Hanover Bank	2,049,534	2,099,598	193,970	272,239
Irving Bank	1,024,233	1,077,355	161,165	141,044
Metropolitan Bk.	8,426,574	8,764,831	2,418,980	2,396,446
Citizen's Bank	904,690	896,884	153,873	142,439
Nassau Bank	2,149,985	2,167,500	569,011	502,627
Market Bank	2,048,345	2,085,040	242,843	273,906
St. Nicholas Bank	1,531,633	1,572,651	258,536	145,790
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,402,872	3,434,129	257,866	259,383
Corn Exch. Bank	2,555,910	2,558,344	346,181	451,284
Continental Bank	3,902,063	4,014,785	412,610	425,692
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,727,888	1,748,102	190,750	216,549
Oriental Bank	684,904	687,835	115,805	129,596
Marine Bank	966,017	946,784	199,469	178,051
Atlantic Bank	900,950	873,003	102,729	112,776
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,178,556	3,198,540	465,347	453,100
Park Bank	5,963,474	5,894,161	2,242,565	2,447,805
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	932,210	1,028,833	151,520	127,019
Grocers' Bank	672,440	713,238	83,268	101,583
North River Bank	762,331	847,938	132,619	109,615
East River Bank	393,374	409,138	45,845	49,212
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,002,019	1,017,260	183,587	143,877
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	449,979	463,347	71,221	58,305
N. Y. Exch. Bank	376,329	372,964	22,536	25,362
Bull's Head Bank	466,919	479,516	72,443	70,166
N. Y. County Bank	331,071	338,054	73,249	67,752
Total	155,784,280	157,647,702	36,813,369	39,435,478
	Decrease	$1,863,472	Decrease	$2,622,109

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Dec. 21.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 14.
Bk. of New-York	380,254	364,173	4,106,947	4,278,411
Manhattan Co.	245,598	243,150	4,288,163	5,077,228
Merchants' Bank	195,928	208,929	5,016,846	5,077,228
Mechanics' Bank	231,548	225,374	3,647,675	3,646,878
Union Bank	189,740	199,646	2,620,716	2,735,620
Bank of America	113,541	113,142	7,416,435	7,518,857
Phenix Bank	126,944	131,828	3,064,022	3,270,553
City Bank	......	......	2,757,436	3,319,038
Tradesmen's Bank	258,032	256,037	1,151,683	1,141,834
Fulton Bank	202,893	208,650	1,726,961	1,799,497
Chemical Bank	352,261	398,018	4,331,862	4,298,457
Merch. Exch. Bk.	118,452	116,593	1,369,936	1,507,561
National Bank	119,074	122,670	1,688,514	1,728,916
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	293,877	296,028	1,444,838	1,460,479
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	161,254	160,915	1,018,648	1,039,774
Greenwich Bank	113,193	115,416	394,633	421,774
Leather Man. Bk.	173,707	209,387	1,319,758	1,289,089
Seventh Ward Bk.	176,033	126,966	1,067,014	1,067,438
Bk. St. New-York	152,658	160,300	4,058,393	4,013,521
Am. Exchange Bk.	201,909	201,677	7,777,712	8,069,558
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	10,268,654	11,433,374
Broadway Bank	344,121	358,283	6,163,227	6,581,649
Ocean Bank	97,311	96,175	1,450,483	1,418,541
Mercantile Bank	12,152	12,719	2,637,690	2,692,809
Pacific Bank	150,896	154,526	1,009,209	993,976
Bank of Republic	176,705	73,550	3,226,321	3,308,150
Chatham Bank	97,964	197,771	684,330	669,980
People's Bank	95,471	93,238	676,320	702,587
Bank of N. Am.	103,408	102,798	1,302,223	1,648,281
Hanover Bank	91,423	90,000	1,180,809	1,244,695
Irving Bank	127,848	126,976	767,895	813,098
Metropolitan Bk.	234,127	239,034	7,235,741	7,408,143
Citizen's Bank	157,358	161,334	732,331	719,902
Nassau Bank	145,615	144,820	1,753,482	1,738,628
Market Bank	202,321	208,528	1,421,027	1,516,849
St. Nicholas Bank	91,836	91,765	1,030,858	986,689
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	219,015	227,030	1,769,781	1,672,013
Corn Exch. Bank	191,382	195,700	1,789,072	1,925,331
Continental Bank	172,285	178,943	2,322,514	2,381,719
Bk. of Commw'lth	282,548	285,113	1,175,313	1,186,277
Oriental Bank	93,358	94,241	593,098	608,950
Marine Bank	186,470	179,720	829,883	852,530
Atlantic Bank	93,035	95,498	534,771	564,773
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	195,380	192,650	2,814,954	2,867,142
Park Bank	313,368	284,289	6,228,072	6,462,639
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	84,877	86,158	621,882	1,741,513
Grocers' Bank	53,803	50,951	480,176	540,211
North River Bank	73,709	74,371	627,143	627,409
East River Bank	100,509	98,671	264,684	292,904
Manuf. y & Mer. Bk	122,488	112,666	749,735	747,540
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	150,407	147,474	247,125	264,092
N. Y. Exch. Bank	86,988	88,902	328,456	323,210
Bull's Head Bank	142,312	139,044	432,620	435,998
N. Y. County Bank	60,200	67,940	279,790	278,475
Total	8,559,361	8,590,764	124,897,534	133,618,187
	Decrease	$31,403	Decrease	$4,482,021

THE NATIONAL SCHEME OF FINANCE.

How Secretary Chase Proposes to Meet the Financial Wants of the Country.

The whole country is watching with intense interest the movement of the National armies in the field. But a subject not one whit less in importance, is the movement of the National finances. Secretary CHASE is bearing as great a burden as Gen. MCCLELLAN; for without the success of the Minister of Finance, the best of Generals and the best of causes must fail. Mr. Chase has presented a scheme in his annual report, for utilizing the entire capital of the country in support of the war, without oppressing, but, on the contrary, actually benefitting those who lend their means to the Government. It is the duty of Congress to put this great scheme into practice, if it shall meet the views of that body. The proper Committee is at work, trying to embody the suggestions of the Secretary in a bill, which shall at the same time be guarded and perfected by their own skill and experience. The following is the first draft of the work upon which the Committee is engaged. Its National importance justifies its publication, and by preserving it for reference, the public may keep pace with such modifications as it may be subjected to.

AN ACT TO SECURE AND REGULATE THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PROMOTE THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be established in the Treasury Department of the United States a bureau, entitled "The Currency Bureau," wherein shall be placed and kept all securities received by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of this act.

SEC. 2. Any banks or associations for banking purposes now existing, or that may hereafter exist under the laws of any State or Territory, or under and by virtue of the laws of the United States, may transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury any number of the bonds of the United States, which shall be hereafter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing an interest and being a portion of the public debt. And such banks and associations for banking purposes shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned, equal in the aggregate to the market value of the bonds deposited by any bank or association for banking purposes; and if at any time after said bonds shall be deposited as aforesaid their market or cash value shall be reduced, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized to demand and receive the amount of such depreciation from the banks receiving said bills, and to hold the same for the benefit of the bill-holder as long as such depreciation continues.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to cause to be engraved and printed in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting, such quantity of circulating notes, in the similitude of bank notes in blank, of the different denominations usually issued by the banks of the United States, of such form as he may prescribe and deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. All blank circulating notes shall be countersigned, numbered, and registered in proper books, to be provided and kept for that purpose in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, under his direction, by such person or persons as he shall appoint for that purpose, so that each denomination of such circulating notes shall bear the uniform signature of such register, or one of such registers.

SEC. 5. The bills or notes so to be countersigned, and the payment of which shall be so secured by the transfer of public stocks, shall be stamped on the face thereof, "Secured by pledge of the Bonds of the United States in the Treasury thereof."

SEC. 6. Such banks and associations for banking purposes as are hereby authorized to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury circulating notes in blank, shall execute and sign said notes in the manner required by law, to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand at the place of business of such banks or associations for banking purposes, and when they are so executed, may loan and circulate the same as money, according to the ordinary course of banking business.

SEC. 7. In case the maker or makers of any such circulating note or notes, countersigned and registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter, on lawful demand, during the usual hours of business, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at the place where such note or notes is or are payable, fail or refuse to redeem such note or notes in the lawful money of the United States, the holder of such note or notes, making such demand, may cause the same to be protested for nonpayment by a notary public, under his seal of office in the usual manner; and the Secretary of the Treasury, on receiving and filing in his office such protest, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the maker or makers of such note or notes to pay the same; and if the payment is not made within ten days after such notice, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, (unless he is satisfied that a good legal defence can be made,) give notice in some public newspaper, to be designated by him, that all the circulating notes issued by such bank or association for banking purposes, will be redeemed out of the trust fund placed in his hands for that purpose; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall apply the said trust funds belonging to the maker of such protested note or notes to the payment *pro rata* of all such circulating notes, whether protested or not, put in circulation by the makers of such protested notes, and adopt such measures for the payment of such notes as will in his opinion most effectually prevent loss to the holders thereof.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of the Treasury may give to any bank or association for banking purposes, that shall have transferred to him the bonds of the Government of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, powers of attorney to receive interest thereon and appropriate the same to their own use; but such powers shall be revoked when such bank or association for banking purposes shall fail to redeem the circulating notes so issued. And the said Secretary of the Treasury may return any of the said bonds, upon receiving and canceling an equal amount of such circulating notes upon the application of the parties who deposited the same, and before any of said notes shall have been protested for non-payment.

SEC. 9. If such banks or associations for banking purposes shall fail or refuse to pay such bills or notes on demand in the manner specified in this act, the Secretary of the Treasury may advertise such Government bonds for sale in some public newspaper, for ten days, and then may proceed to sell at public auction the said bonds so pledged as aforesaid, and out of the proceeds of such sale shall pay and cancel the said bills or notes *pro rata*, to the extent only of the net proceeds of the sale of said bonds.

SEC. 10. The plates, dies, engravings and materials to be procured by the Secretary of the Treasury under and by virtue of this act for the printing and making of the circulating notes provided for hereby, shall remain in his custody and under his direction; and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act, shall be audited and settled by the Secretary and paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and for the purpose of reimbursing the same, the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to charge against and receive from such banks and associations for banking purposes that shall apply for such circulating notes, such rate per cent. thereon as may be sufficient for this purpose.

SEC. 11. It shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or any other person, to countersign notes or bills for any person or bank, or association for banking purposes, in any other way or for any other consideration or purpose, than in pursuance of, and in accordance with, the true intent and meaning of this act. And any such officer or person who shall violate the provisions of this act, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to receive mutilated circulating notes issued by him, and to deliver in lieu thereof other circulating notes to the same amount, to the bank or banking association to whom the said mutilated notes had been delivered by him.

SEC. 13. All fees for protesting circulating notes issued by any bank or banking association for banking purposes, shall be paid by the person procuring the service to be performed, and shall be a charge against the bank or association issuing the bills or notes, but no part of the security in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be applied to the payment of such fees.

SEC. 14. When any bank, or association for banking purposes, shall desire to relinquish the business of banking, and shall have redeemed seventy per cent. of the circulating notes issued by such bank, or association for banking purposes, and shall give to the Secretary of the Treasury a certificate of deposit, showing that there is placed to his credit in any one of the Sub-Treasuries of the United States, an amount equal to the circulating notes of such institution unredeemed, it shall be lawful for him to receive the same, and to give up all the securities theretofore deposited by such bank, or association for banking purposes, for the redemption of such circulating notes heretofore issued.

SEC. 15. Such bank, or association for banking purposes, after having complied with the provisions of the last preceding section, may give such public notice as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, for the space of two years, that all circulating notes issued by such bank, or association for banking purposes, must be presented at the Treasury Department within two years from the date of such notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the said circulating notes will be given up to the bank or association for banking purposes to whom they belong; and when the Secretary of the Treasury shall receive satisfactory proof of the publication of such notice, he may surrender any securities he may hold for the unredeemed notes aforesaid to the bank or association for banking purposes to whom they belong.

SEC. 16. Any number of persons may associate themselves together under the provisions of this act for the purpose of establishing an office of circulation, discount and deposit; but the capital for any one association for banking purposes shall not be less than $100,000.

SEC. 17. All persons who may wish to form themselves into an association under the provisions of this act shall make a certificate, under their hands and seals, that shall contain the following specifications:

1. The name to distinguish association in its business.
2. The place where all its currency shall be dated and issued, and where the business of discount and deposit shall be conducted, designating the city, town or village.
3. The capital of such association and the number of shares into which it shall be divided,
4. The names of the first associates and places of residence.
5. The period at which such association shall commence and terminate.

SEC. 18. The certificate thus made shall be sworn to before a Notary, or a Court of Record, in the United States, according to such form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be filed in the Treasury Department.

SEC. 19. Copies of the certificate above named, and duly certified by the Secretary of the Treasury or some one appointed by him, may be used in all Courts and places under the jurisdiction of the laws of this Government, to prove the legal existence of the association.

SEC. 20. Such association shall have the power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing currency in accordance with the provisions of this act, discounting bills, notes and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits, by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins and bills of exchange in the manner specified in their articles of association for the purposes authorized by this act; by loaning money on real and personal security; and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business; to choose one of their number to be President of such association, and to appoint a cashier and such other officers and agents as their business may require, and to remove such President, cashier, officers and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their place.

SEC. 21. The shares in these associations shall be personal property, and be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as the by-laws thereof may prescribe; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of prior shareholders, and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies or security of its existing creditors shall be weakened or impaired. Such association shall not be dissolved by the death or insanity of any of the shareholders therein.

SEC. 22. Articles of association formed under this act may provide for an increase or diminution of the capital and shares of stock.

SEC. 23. All notes and bills issued by such associations and put in circulation as money, and all contracts, shall be signed by the President, or Vice-President and Cashier thereof; and all suits brought or prosecuted shall be in the name of the President thereof, and no such suit, action or proceeding shall abate by reason of the death, resignation or removal from office of such President, but may be continued and prosecuted according to such rules as the courts of law and equity may direct, in the name of his successor in office, who shall exercise the powers, enjoy the rights and discharge the duties of his predecessor.

SEC. 24. No shareholder of any association formed under the provisions of this act shall be liable in his individual capacity for any contract, debt or engagement of such association, unless the articles by him signed shall declare that shareholders shall be so liable.

SEC. 25. All persons having demands against any such association, may maintain actions against the President thereof; which suits or actions shall not abate by reason of the death, resignation or removal from office of such President, but may be continued and prosecuted to judgment against his successor, and all judgments and decrees obtained or rendered against such President for any debt or liability of such association shall be enforced only against the joint property of the association, and which property shall be liable to be taken and sold by execution under such judgment or decree.

SEC. 26. It shall be lawful for such association to purchase, hold and convey real estate for the following purposes:

1. Such as may be necessary for the transaction of its business.
2. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith.
3. Such as may be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts.
4. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees or mortgages held by such association, and the President and his successors from time to time may sell, assign and convey the same free from any claim thereon, against any shareholders or any person claiming under them.

SEC. 27. Upon application being made by any creditor or shareholder, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause an examination to be made into the affairs of any association organized under this act, and upon a report being made to him thereon, may cause legal proceedings to be instituted against said association to dissolve its organization and settle up its affairs through a receiver in usual form under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 28. If any portion of the original capital of such association shall be withdrawn for any purpose whatever while any debts of the association remain unsatisfied, no dividends or profits on the shares of the capital stock of the association shall thereafter be made until the deficit of capital shall have been made good either by subscription of the shareholders, or out of the subsequently accruing profits.

SEC. 29. The President and Cashier of every association formed under and by virtue of the provisions in this act, shall at all times keep a true and correct list of the names of the shareholders of such association, in the office where their business is transacted, and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association, during the ordinary hours of business of each day when business may be legally transacted.

SEC. 30. All such associations shall be liable to pay the holder of any bill issued by such association, and put in circulation as money, the payment of which shall have been demanded and refused, damages for non-payment thereof, in lieu of interest, at and after the rate of fourteen per cent. per annum, from the time of such refusal until the payment of such evidence of debt and the damages thereon.

SEC. 31. Every association, organized under the provisions of this act shall continually hold under its control twenty-five per cent. of the amount of its circulating notes, in the current or legal coin of the United States. And this condition of the funds of the association may be inquired into at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury, and if any delinquent association shall have less than the amount above mentioned, for the period of thirty days, after receiving notice from the Secretary to make good their specie reserve, he shall have power to apply to a Judge of one of the Circuit Courts of the United States for an injunction to prevent said association from transacting any further business.

SEC. 32. Associations created under and by virtue of this act, may invest all their capital or any part thereof in the bonds hereafter issued by the Government, but they shall not issue any promise to pay coin or any other thing to be used as currency except in conformity with the true intent and meaning of this act.

SEC. 33. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to instruct the collectors of taxes and other public dues, (except revenues from imposts,) to receive in payment, at par, in any and all parts of the United States and the Territories thereof, the bills and notes of all banks and the associations for banking purposes, that are secured by a pledge of Government bonds in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act. And he is also directed to instruct all disbursing agents of the Government to make payments in said currency whenever and wherever the public creditor is willing to receive the same.

SEC. 34. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to employ any or all of the banks or associations for banking purposes which may be organized under this law, and that shall invest their capital and secure all their circulation by a purchase of the bonds of this Government, as herein provided,—as agents for the Treasury Department, for collecting the taxes, dues, property and funds of the Government, and disbursing the same whenever and wherever the public interests can be promoted thereby.

SEC. 35. Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that any bank or association for banking purposes, that he shall select as an agent, has invested all its capital in, and secured all its circulation by the bonds of this Government, he shall not demand further security for the faithful performance of such duties as the agency may devolve upon such institution.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 28,657 bbls. Flour, 135 bbls. and 475 bags Corn Meal, 11,255 bushels Wheat, 6,314 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 1,553 bushels Barley, 5,647 bushels Oats, 578 bushels Malt, 4,181 packages Provisions, 1,516 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 barrels at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A brisk demand prevailed for Rio to-day, and negotiations for some large lots were in progress, but not finally closed, this afternoon. We shall have full particulars to-morrow. 1,000 mats stained Ceylon were disposed of, to-day, on private terms.

COTTON—Is inactive and prices are somewhat nominal to-day. Middlings, 36c.@38c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request for shipment and home use at uniform quotations. The reported sales, since our last, have been 12,100 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 62½@$5 80, mainly at $5 62½@5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 15@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30 @$5 40
Extra State	5 62½ @ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 30 @ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65 @ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85 @ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95 @ 6 65
Fancy Genessee	5 85 @ 5 95
Extra Genessee	6 00 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 950 bbls., at $5 50@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet; including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 65@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 625 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited demand at drooping prices. The reported sales reach 64,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, $1 41@$1 45; Amber do. at $1 40; Red Western, inferior to choice (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 39; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 32@$1 35, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 28@$1 31; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29; Chicago Spring, poor to choice, at $1 24@$1 28; Red State at $1 35 ₩ bush. Corn has been in slack demand at about former prices; sales 31,000 bushels, at 63c.@64½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western; 64½c.@65c. for Western Yellow, and 66c. for Southern do. ₩ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 39c.@41c. ₩ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand, at 80c.@83c. ₩ bushel; sales 5,500 bushels. Barley is quiet at old figures.

HAY—North River bale is quiet, to-day, yet stiffly held at 70c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including new at 15c.@25c. for poor to choice, ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, but prices have been very firm.

OILS—The market is generally quiet, yet quoted steady. The New-Bedford *Standard*, of the 21st, says: "Sperm is quiet and unchanged, holders being firm at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ gallon, according to quality. We notice sales of 175 bbls. at $1 26, and 814 do. on private terms. Whale is quiet, the only sale being 40 bbls. at 45c. No transactions in Whalebone. About 300 bbls. of Cocoa-nut Oil has been sold to parties in New-York at 72c. In Newport, 800 bbls. of Whale have been sold to parties in New-York at 41c. The shipments for the week amount to 2,226 bbls. oil, and 10,000 lbs. bone. Arrived, 700 bbls. sperm, 260 do. whale, and 9,700 lbs. whalebone."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at $12 25@$12 75 for Mess, and $8 25@$9 for prime, ₩ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4¼c.@4½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4½c.@6½c. for Hams, 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in request and is firm; sales, 500 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard continues in demand, at steady rates; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8½c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, to-day; sales, since our last, 180 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50; India Mess, $23 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling, in lots, at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb. Government contracts were awarded for 837,000 lbs. Smoked Meats, at a trifle off 7c. for Hams; at 6½c.@6¾c. for Sides, unpacked; and 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; also, for large lots of Pork and Beef, particulars of which latter were not disclosed.

RICE—Sales 200 bags East India, cleaned, at $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales have been made of 300 bags Pepper at 13½c. cash, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales 254 hhds., including Cuba, at 8c., Porto Rico at 8¾c.; also 7,000 bags Manila and 5,000 bags Brazil on terms not ascertained, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 19¾c.@20c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day, at somewhat irregular rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 11d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bush.; Pork at 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Cheese 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton. For Cork—Two barks, with Wheat and Corn, for orders, on private terms. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₩ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₩ bushel; Lard, ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. For Antwerp—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk, 12½d. ₩ bushel. For Gibraltar—An American ship, with Tobacco, at 40s. ₩ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Zampillaerostation—Raoul—The Schoolmaster.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Little Tom—Robinson Crusoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Herrmann's Soirees de Prestidigitation.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Peak Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Up at the Hills—You Can't Marry Your Grandmother.

WINTER GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—Our Gal—The Happy Man.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—Gignoux's Indian Summer—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There are no new developments from Washington regarding the *Trent* affair, and none need be expected before the arrival of the dispatches by the *America.*

We learn from Fortress Monroe that a skirmish took place on Sunday at Newmarket Bridge. Four companies sent out from Newport's News were attacked by rebel cavalry and infantry, and two regiments were ordered out to reinforce them. The extent of the skirmish is not yet known, but some three or four of our men are ascertained to have been wounded.

From Kentucky, we have a confirmation of the rumor that the rebels have been tearing up the track of the railroad between Green River and Bowling Green—probably to prevent pursuit. No collision has yet taken place between **Schoepf** and **Zollicoffer**. Several traitorous members of the Kentucky Legislature have been expelled.

The scouts who left Cairo some time since have returned from Kentucky, and report that the rebels have placed batteries of rifled cannon on the Tennessee River to sink the National gunboat *Conestoga,* which makes occasional trips in that direction; also, that a large contraband trade is carried on from Illinois with the rebels *viâ* Cave-In-Rock, on the Ohio River; also, that 10,000 picked men from Virginia will reinforce Columbus by Christmas. The rebels show great activity in their works, and are fortifying at Sykestown, Missouri, sixteen miles from Charlestown.

We publish this morning an interesting statement made by Lieut. **Hurd**, of the Second Maine Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, and has recently been released. He, together with Col. **Corcoran** and some three hundred others were confined in the Charleston Jail at the time of the great conflagration there, and they only escaped from the jail, which was burnt, by leaping from a window, no effort being made to save them by the Charlestonians. Col. **Corcoran**, Lieut. **Hurd** believes, escaped during the confusion, as he expressed his determination to try to reach Beaufort or the North, and has not since been heard of. According to Lieut. **Hurd**'s representations, the National prisoners now in the South are treated in the most brutal and unjustifiable manner.

Letters from prisoners in Richmond state that Hon. **Alfred Ely** recently proposed to appropriate $5,000 from his private funds for their relief. The unfortunate fellows refused to accept the donation, preferring to trust to the generosity of the Government.

We publish this morning, under our monetary heading, the first draft of the bill prepared by the House Committee on Finance, in accordance with the suggestions of Secretary **Chase**, to provide for and regulate the currency of the country, and to promote the public credit. It will probably be much modified in the course of discussion, but the public will be enabled to note those modifications as they occur, and thus have a comparatively correct knowledge of its provisions as soon as it is perfected.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia,* having British troops on board for Canada, passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, having left England on the 15th. The advices are three days later than those by the *Edinburgh.* The all-important feature of the news is the announcement of the death of the consort of Queen **Victoria**, Prince **Albert**. He expired at noon of Sunday, the 15th, his disease being gastric fever.

The *Persia* has on board eleven hundred troops destined for Canada, and the *Australasian* is reported to be immediately behind her, with another considerable body. It is also reported that ten companies of engineers are to be sent to Canada immediately.

The Earl of Derby is said to have been consulted by the British Government relative to the *Trent* affair. He is understood to approve of its war policy, and to have counseled shipowners to instruct outward-bound vessels to signalize any English vessels that war with America is probable.

There is no change of moment to note in financial and commercial affairs.

We also have this morning an additional dispatch by the *Edinburgh,* which gives some intimation as to the tone of the French and German Press. The Austrian papers are fearful that a war between England and America would remove the only obstacle in Europe to French ambition, and that France would begin war against Germany.

Our Paris correspondent, in the letter which we publish this morning, represents the French sentiment as generally against the United States.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. **Davis**, the new Senator from Kentucky, appeared and took his seat. A memorial was presented from citizens of Boston, representing that the freedom of the Press had been abridged, and asking relief. The bill making an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the construction of gunboats for operations on the Western rivers was reported from the Committee on Finance, and passed. Mr. **King**, of New-York offered a resolution, which was laid over, requesting the President to institute law proceedings against persons held in custody by Executive authority. A resolution was passed providing for a Select Committee of three, to inquire into the expediency of connecting some of the military and naval stations on the coast by submarine telegraph. Mr. **Wilson**, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing against the return of fugitive slaves by the army, and for the punishment of any officer ordering it. The bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point from 170 to 350 was taken up and debated at considerable length, but was not definitely acted upon. It receives much opposition on the score of economy.

In the House, a bill for the better organization of the military establishment was introduced by Mr. **Perry**, of New-Jersey. Mr. **Vallandigham**, of Ohio, introduced a bill to enforce the writ of *habeas corpus.* It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. **Noell**, of Missouri, to suspend the collection of the National tax in that State for one year, was appropriately referred. The delegate from New-Mexico, Mr. **Watts**, introduced a bill providing a temporary Government in Arizona. The resolution introduced by Mr. **Wilson**, of Iowa, on Friday, requesting the Military Committee to prepare a new article of war for the punishment of all officers using any forces under their command for the return of fugitive slaves was considered, and finally adopted. The Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing territorial Governments within the limits of disloyal States. The bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and passed after some debate, 77 to 29. It was immediately sent to the Senate, and passed that body also. The resolution introduced by Mr. **Morehead**, of Pennsylvania, requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill debarring forever any rebel from holding office under the Constitution and laws of the United States, was passed. The Committee on the Post-office was instructed to report a bill providing some safe method for the transmission of money through the mails. It was resolved, the Senate concurring, to adjourn until the 2d of January, but, it being ascertained that the Senate had adjourned without acting upon the resolution, it was subsequently resolved to adjourn until Thursday; from that day until Monday, and again until the 2d of January.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star,* which arrived at this port last evening, brought the mails, passengers and treasure which left San Francisco by the steamer of the fifth. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 14th. The advices from the United States of Colombia by this arrival are important. From Bogota, the capital, the news is twelve days later. The State of Santander had at last been pacified, by the submission of the rebel leader, **Canal**—leaving only two States in which there are men in arms against the Mosquera Government, Antioquia and Cauca; and the latest intelligence from there renders it probable that soon they also will submit, and the war be thus entirely entirely ended. A conspiracy against the Governor of Panama is said to have been discovered among the Carthagenians, growing out of dissatisfaction at his adhesion to the Mosquera cause. The news from the South Pacific States is not specially important.

Company C, of the former Fremont Body Guard, having reëntered the National service, has passed resolutions calling on Capt. **Zagonyi** to let them have the flag which was presented to the Guard by Mrs. **Fremont**.

Capt. C. O. **Loomis**' battery of Michigan Artillery numbering 142 men, 132 horses, six wagons and six rifled cannon, has been transferred from Western Virginia, where it has done excellent service, to the department of the Cumberland.

Seven hundred regulars of the force surrendered to the rebels in Texas by Maj. **Lynde**, passed through Rochester on Friday, destined for Rome and Syracuse, whence they will go to Sackett's Harbor and Oswego, to garrison the forts at those places.

It is stated that the Government has decided upon the establishmnnt of a naval dépôt and Navy-yard on Lake Michigan.

The reported insanity of Gen. W. T. **Sherman** is authoritatively denied by J. H. **Hammond**, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. **Halleck**.

Gov. **Blair**, of Michigan, has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the State Legislature, to make provision for the collection of the national tax.

The Chicago *Journal* states upon what it considers good authority, that President **Lincoln** has determined to appoint Hon. O. H. **Browning**, now United States Senator from Illinois, to the National Supreme Court, in place of Judge **McLean**, deceased.

J. H. **Green**, the "reformed gambler," is a Captain in one of the Indiana regiments.

The Board of Aldermen last evening appropriated $15,000 to the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia to replace the uniforms worn out in the three months' service. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution establishing a dépôt at No. 56 Theatre-alley, for the supply of wood and coal to steam fire engines. The weekly statement of the Comptroller shows the receipts during the week to have been $94,199 32; expenditures, $471,395 10—balance in treasury Dec. 21, $3,396,646 11. The Board of Councilmen held a regular session, and transacted considerable routine business. A resolution directing the Comptroller to take legal steps to revest the City with the title to the Gansevoort property, was referred. The question of erecting a bell-tower in Fifty-first-street, strongly opposed on account of its proximity to the Child's Nursery and St. Luke's Hospital, was again laid over without action. The official power of the civic authorities was directed to be employed in procuring the speedy exchange of Capt. **Hugh McQuade**, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

The testimony in the Walton-Matthews case was highly interesting yesterday. The developments concerning the early history of Mrs. **Walton**, the mother of the prisoner, were somewhat startling. All the testimony was closed. To-day Mr. **Brady** will sum up for the defence, and Mr. **Waterbury** for the prosecution. The case will, no doubt, be given to the jury to-night. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was adjourned *sine die* yesterday, by Justice **Ingraham**. The next term commences on the first Monday in January.

The Stock and Money Markets were quite steady yesterday, and there is a gradual return of confidence from last week's political and financial excitement. The Foreign Exchanges are easier by ¼@½ ℔ cent. on Bankers' and ½@1 ℔ cent. on Merchant bills on England.

The stormy weather yesterday, checked business. A fair demand prevailed for Flour, and a limited inquiry for Grain generally, at essentially unchanged rates. Provisions, Hay, Sugars, Tallow, Spices and Whisky were in moderate request. Rio Coffee was was actively sought after. Hops, Metals, Oils, Rice, Fish, Cotton, Molasses and Naval Stores were quiet. No important alterations occurred in other branches of trade.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—The condition of the Union prisoners at the South not only justifies the determination of the Government to effect an exchange, but urges the exchange to be accomplished with all possible speed. The misery of these men is represented as extreme. Provided by their jailers with no better food than is fed, in periods of scarcity, to the slaves; half covered only with the tattered garments they took with them from the battle field; and, worse than all, held in a condition of enforced idleness and vacancy at a time when men of energetic temperment are eager for action and the duties of the field, they realize a punishment as pitiless as can well be inflicted by one human being upon another. The prisoners detained at the North fare far less cruelly. They are certainly exposed to the rigors of a climate to which they have never been used; but the Government has supplied them with abundant food; their sick have been looked after with the utmost tenderness; charity has furnished clothing and a variety of contributions to comfort; and they have been exposed to none of that official harshness, and popular contumely, which have added so greatly to the misery of our brave fellows in Richmond and Charleston. The argument for the exchange is all in favor of the North; and the more rapidly it is urged, the more important the discount from the sufferings of its imprisoned soldiers. The only fear is that the practice of releasing rebel prisoners upon their repeating the oath of allegiance, will leave us short of material for the redemption of all our unfortunates.

England's Demand for Redress.

The nature of the propositions which Lord **Lyons** is charged to lay before Mr. **Seward** still eludes public curiosity. Of this suspense the organs of secession are disposed to make the best possible use in the way of exciting popular apprehension, particularly as the lapse of each succeeding day renders a war less likely to result from the forthcoming negotiations. These professional alarmists assert, indeed, that no negotiations are to take place. They repeat that the surrender of **Slidell** and **Mason** is required to precede any diplomatic correspondence, and that a refusal to concede this vital preliminary, will render all peaceful adjustment impracticable. The conspicuous absurdity of these stories need hardly be indicated. History furnishes no precedent for such violent displacement of diplomatic forms, even in cases where the fact complained of has been outrageous and even intolerable, and where the offender has been as inaccessible to pacific influences as the Bey of Tripoli or the King of Dahomey. We may rest assured that in the present instance, where England so much needs the support of the public opinion of the world, its Government will not adopt a course which must necessarily expose it to the censure of having forced upon the United States an inevitable quarrel, upon a foundation no broader than a variance in the interpretation of a maritime rule.

In this view we are strengthened by the statements of the Paris *Patrie.* That journal represents more intimately than any other those opinions of the French Government, which have not been sufficiently formulated to be uttered through the *Moniteur.* Very rarely have its announcements been belied by the event, save in instances where it has been employed to test popular feeling, and where the test has resulted unfavorably to the contemplated policy or act. The contents of the instructions sent to Lord **Lyons** were, as a matter of course, in the present strait relations between Downing-street and the Tuileries, communicated to the French Government. The *Patrie,* in clearly stating the character of these instructions, unquestionably does so by official sanction; and we are fully authorized to believe that its statement is in every respect correct. It tells us that the dispatches are couched in the most moderate language, all "hurtful expressions" being avoided; that the grounds taken by the British Government, under the advice of legal authority, are stated to be irreconcilable with the proceedings of Capt. **Wilkes**; and those proceedings being thus illegal, demand is made for reparation and restitution. The reparation will take the shape of an apology for the formal error of the American officer; the restitution will consist in the liberation of the insurgent envoys, so that they may take refuge as quickly as possible beneath the flag, from the shelter of which they were so rudely torn.

If such be the character of the British requirement, it is evident that so far from being an ultimatum—the abrupt termination of intercourse—it is really the customary initiation of negotiation. The language is not of dictation and menace—it invites to peaceful arrangement. Dispatches so worded convey no insult to the government receiving them. They are rather the emollients which prepare the way for a tranquil solution. Nor is the busy military preparation of England irreconcilable with this impression. We must always bear in mind, what the English Press makes the staple of its discontent with the United States, the supposition that our Government seeks a war with England. Mr. **Seward** figures in the British imagination as a Giant Blunderbore, thirsting day and night for the blood of Englishmen, and their bones to make his bread withal. The dispatches thus far received by Lord **Lyons** we now know to be founded solely on the story of the *Trent* people; and to have left England before any American version of the transaction had been received, and while no doubt was entertained of the seizure having been the result of orders issued from Washington. One by one these errors have disappeared from the minds of the British Ministers. They have discovered how entirely unpremeditated was the act of Capt. **Wilkes**. They have found that the popular rejoicing over the event referred to the seizure of two signally obnoxious persons, and not to any insult supposed to have been inflicted upon the British flag. The whole tone of discussion in the American Press has satisfied them that our jubilation was based on the supposition that no wrong had been done to England; that every principle of international law had been complied with scrupulously. And they will learn presently how absurd is the charge against this Government of desiring to foment a foreign war, and how unjust the belief that public opinion here has settled so determinedly upon a perverse interpretation of the international code, that nothing short of gunpowder can disturb it

While, therefore, the first step taken by the British Cabinet, upon the least favorable view of the matter, was, we have every reason to believe, careful, moderate, and pointing to conciliation, we have reason to know that every subsequent addition to their information has tended to confirm them in the wish for an amicable settlement. For this reason, the delay which appears to attend the movements of Lord **Lyons** and Secretary **Seward** is of unspeakable value; and while we may look for a continuance beyond the sea of warlike demonstrations, intended to correct, by a formidable show of strength, the presumed anxiety of President **Lincoln** for war, we may as confidently look for an immediate reaction and general confession of relief, when it is found that the gauntlet will not be taken up by the American Government, and that the insult supposed to be offered the Cross of St. George can be atoned with something less precious than blood.

The War on the Kansas Frontier.

Gen. **Hunter**'s Department, as recently organized, embraces the State of Kansas and the four vast Territories to its north, south and west—Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and the Indian domain. In geographical extent it is far the largest of any of the military departments. His command comprises now about sixteen thousand men, mostly stationed at Leavenworth and other points on the Missouri River border, at Fort Scott and other points on the western land line of Missouri, with detachments at Denver and elsewhere in the Territories, and some in Missouri. The work to be accomplished is to defend Kansas from **Price**, **Rains** and **McCulloch**'s marauders; to keep in subjection the wild Indians of the Plains; to rescue the Indian domain west of Arkansas from the hands of the semi-civilized secession red men; to tickle the ribs of Arkansas itself; perhaps to trepan Texas; and may be, in certain events, to make a bold push southward even for the Gulf of Mexico. The first part of the work, the defence of Kansas, may almost be said to be accomplished already, by Gen. **Pope**'s dashing operations last week in Western Missouri; for **Price** will never dare now to move west of his present position, where he might be suddenly cut off from retreat by **Pope**, and the rest of his ruffians be as neatly *bagged* as a couple of thousands of them have just been by that intrepid General. The Indian difficulty is now also likely to find a very easy solution, since delegations from the tribes have visited Washington, and been impressed by the fact that the National army was what they loftily designated a "big thing." The whole army of this Department will thus speedily be set free for a Winter campaign in the seceded States of the Southwest or somewhere else. The troops composing this column are of the very best material for campaigning in the whole army. They are mostly Westerners, hardy and self-helping, accustomed to exposure, expert with the rifle, and full of adventure and the spirit of war. Most of them, too, have seen service during the past Summer in Missouri, and are anxious again to meet the rebel foemen with whom they have already measured blades. The force in the Department will probably be increased ere long to twenty or twenty-five thousand men. Under a dashing and valorous leader, this column will assuredly do work this Winter that will make the Western sky glorious.

The efficiency of the Division, however, is greatly weakened by contentions and by a want of confidence in some of its commanders. Gen. **Hunter**, himself, is one of the very ablest and most scientific soldiers in the regular service; but there are grounds of dissatisfaction which make him strongly desirous to be at once transferred to another command. Gen. **Denver**, too, is an accomplished leader; but he had the misfortune of being one of the long procession of Governors who, during the days of **Pierce** and **Buchanan**, marched out to Kansas and then marched back again, bearing with him the thorough dislike of the people of the Territory. Most of the troops under his command are those Kansas men he formerly tried to govern; and there are Colonels and other officers serving under him now who, but three years ago, in the Territorial war, actually fought against him in the field. As a consequence, there are enmities, bickerings and inefficiency.

It was announced by telegraph from Washington, the other day, when **Lane** was confirmed by the Senate in his Brigadier-Generalship, that he would succeed **Hunter** in the command of the troops in that Department. If such be the decision of the President, there is no doubt that it would give immense satisfaction to the Kansas army; would at once put a new phase on its somewhat distracted affairs, and give a new direction to its military operations. If **Lane** be put under rigid rules as to his conduct and mode of operations, he will undoubtedly observe them; and if, with his column of 25,000 men, he be ordered to report in thirty days in Arkansas, or in ninety days in Southern Texas, there is nothing in either one of these rebel States that is likely to prevent him from obeying his orders. In conducting military operations on the frontier, it is important to let the frontiersmen do the business in their own effective fashion, and under a leader accustomed to their ways. This was the first lesson **Washington** taught the British army a century ago.

The Rebel Press on an English War.—None who oppose an instant fight with England need look for golden opinions at Richmond. The *Enquirer,* of that city, makes a judicious award of praise and blame to those in the North who advocate and oppose concession to the demands of the British Government, and it is observable that the praise all goes to such as insist upon an immediate war, *coûte que coûte.*

> "We are happy," it says, "to see it stated that bold defiance prevails at Washington. The New-York Times, indeed, while tremblingly admitting the imminence of war, hopes that the way of retreat is not closed up against **Lincoln**. But the Philadelphia *Ledger* is more courageous. It says that the demand of the British nation is evidence of a hostile feeling, and declares that Mr. **Lincoln** is bound to meet it with a peremptory refusal. It says that the demand is an outrage, is intended as an insult, and is only a pretext for hostilities."

The citations of the Richmond paper need not be confined to the Philadelphia *Ledger.* It may consult all that class of newspapers which formerly upheld the extreme demands of the South, which last Winter had no word of censure to bestow upon South Carolina for severing the Union, and which were only compelled to denounce the outrage at Fort Sumter by the demonstrations of a justly incensed populace; and it will find their columns full of matter quite as much to the purpose as its extracts from the *Ledger.* Or if it turn to the register of Congressional debates, it may quote freely from the speeches of sundry gentlemen, who are prepared to die rather than surrender a jot to England, and who to a man belonged to that miserable faction at the North who were prepared to surrender the Union and the Constitution to Southern traitors; and who only advocate a quarrel with Great Britain because they believe it will make concession to the demand, of treason inevitable. The attitude of this class of people is understood at the North. The **Times**, on the contrary, has steadfastly advocated the punishment of rebellion as the first duty of the Government. When this duty has been fulfilled, it will be prepared to urge hostilities with any foreign power which deals ungenerously with us at a crisis like the present; and it ventures the prediction that when the time for such National vindication arrives, none will be found more reluctant to engage in it than the *Enquirer,* and the objects of its present admiration in the North.

The Death of Prince Albert.

The *Persia* brings the unexpected and unwelcome intelligence of the death of the Queen's Consort, Prince **Albert**. The event has doubtless caused the profoundest regret in England, where the deceased had appropriated no small degree of the loyal affection with which the people regard the Royal family; judiciously identifying himself with every progressive and enlightened enterprise of his period, and devoting his time and revenue to experiments designed to mitigate the condition of the poorer classes. His zeal in promoting the International Exhibition of 1851, and that contemplated for the approaching year, has given Prince **Albert** a world-wide reputation as a cultivator and friend of the industrial arts. By zealously laboring in these directions, and by studiously avoiding interference in domestic politics, the Prince acquired a firmer hold upon the liking of the British people, than any previous occupant of a similar position. For a moment, indeed, during the Crimean war, doubts as to his thorough loyalty to the allied cause, and a suspicion that he secretly sympathized with and even intrigued for Russia, engendered his prosperity; but these suspicions having been found unjust, happily did not darken the closing days of the Queen's husband.

The death of Prince **Albert** is without political significance. We might indeed speculate upon the possibility of a domestic calamity of this character, diverting momentarily the attention of the British public from the war topic; but let us rather follow reverently to the grave this man, who, being a Prince, knew also to be a good citizen, a public benefactor, and an object of popular regard and respect. Thus much, indeed, is eminently due to the father from a people who so recently did voluntary honor to the son.

A Hospital Fund for the Army.—The several measures brought forward by the Military Committee of the Senate in behalf of the soldiers, appear to be inspired by sound sense and economy. Against the frauds practiced by the sutlers, and the temptations they offer the improvident and careless, it is especially just and necessary to erect whatever guard may be practicable; and this, perhaps, is sufficiently accomplished by giving allotment tickets precedence of the credits the soldier may have established with the storekeeper. It is also most desirable to ascertain how far regimental officers share the profit of the sutlers, and to prohibit, as far as prohibitions with proper penalties can go, all such corrupt alliances. There is too much evidence that partnerships of the sort are very general, and that rank and file are shamelessly plundered by them.

But while to these points legislative attention is directed, there is another which has not yet received consideration. The articles of war levy upon sutlers, in time of peace, an assessment of ten cents a head for officer and soldier in the command. This is directed to be applied to the creation of regimental libraries. But libraries cannot be well carried in war, and ten cents a year is no tax at all upon the enormous profits of a sutler. It is notorious that as much as six thousand dollars have been offered as a bonus for the position of sutler, since the war began. It is now suggested by an officer of education and experience, commanding an Ohio regiment, that the tax upon the sutler be augmented; that the existing, but unenforced system of fines for military offences and intoxication be at once rendered operative, and that the fund resulting from these sources be applied to the maintenance of army hospitals. The suggestion is evidently sensible, and will, we trust, find a place in some of the bills pending before Congress. It is true, the sutler may reimburse himself in some degree by higher charges; though this cannot be if the Colonel does his duty, and there will always be the compensation to the soldier of possessing those manifold hospital comforts in the event of a wound or of sickness, which he must otherwise enjoy but meagerly. And notoriously three-fourths of the patients calling for medical care are the victims of their own reckless indiscretion. The soldier cannot surely complain if his own money, whether directly or indirectly obtained, be saved fairly for his own well-being; and there is this advantage, that the sutler is always at hand with the funds required, so that negligence of higher authorities will not deprive the hospitals of needed facilities.

The Concert Saloons and the Staats-Zeitung.—Our Teutonic neighbor is hard to please. It was dreadfully belligerent when the Grand Jury and the Legislature undertook to restrain the Sunday theatrical exhibitions, and insisted that laws affecting morals should cover equally all days of the week. Now, when the Grand Inquest attempts to expose and suppress the infamous system claiming the innocent title of "concert saloons" on all days, it rushes to their defence with the same weapons it employed in its former fruitless contest. The Grand Jury are sneered at "for putting on the harness of virtue," and their presentment is deemed "a proof of absurd fanaticism and fanatical absurdity;" and these "guardians of Puritan virtue" are advised to bottle their "surplus moral wrath," inasmuch as the City is very large and social vice must be expected to abound here in comparison with smaller communities. But the gravamen of complaint is that the Grand Jury made an allusion to the "beer gardens" not altogether complimentary to their moral tendency, and this touches the barrel-organ in the very chest. The "incompetent inquisitors" are told that "the majority of the beer gardens are places of entertainment for a very respectable class of Germans, who, without prejudice to their souls, like to look at some good comedy or listen to a fine piece of music while drinking their glass of beer," and all that.

Perhaps so, but what about the minority of these concerns, of the odious "Odeon" class? When did the Volks Garden, one of the "majority," dismiss its bevy of "pretty waiter girls," if not subsequent to this "fanatical" presentment? Where did the "concert" system come from, if not from the success of the "beer gardens" and "sacred concerts" under German auspices, intensified and debased, indeed, for yet grosser natures in its present adaptations. It was a distinct ground of opposition to the beer-garden theatricals, of German origin, that they would inaugurate a still worse system of demoralization among our own and other nationalities; and now that good citizens, as far from fanaticism as the saloons are from virtue, attempt to stem the tide of iniquity they cause, shall they be submitted to sneers or taunts from any other quarter than the paper retained as their fit advertising medium—the *Herald?*

As we look upon the matter, the "absurd fanaticism and fanatical absurdity" may be found much nearer our neighbor's doors than the portals of the Grand Jury room, if it places itself beside the *Herald* in the attempt to shelter from public indignation and extermination the most indefensible dens of infamy any civilized community ever witnessed.

LATE FROM CHARLESTON.

Interesting Statements of a Returned Prisoner.

The Brutal Manner in which the National Prisoners are Treated

REPORTED ESCAPE OF COL. CORCORAN.

We had an interview yesterday with **Samuel D. Hurd**, of Bangor, Maine, Second Lieutenant in Company C, of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, who was badly wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and who reached this city yesterday, on his return from Charleston. He left that city on Thursday, the 12th inst., having been one of some three hundred prisoners who were confined in the City Jail, *which was burned* during the late conflagration—the prisoners making their escape by jumping from a small window—the only one which was not barred. Mr. **Hurd** was shot through both legs at Bull Run, and also wounded in the side. He was taken to Manassas, where his wounds were dressed by a rebel surgeon, named **McWilliams**, from Maryland. They were afterwards removed to Richmond, and confined in **Edwards**' tobacco warehouse, from which they were taken to Charleston—about four hundred of the whole number being confined in Castle Pinckney, and the remainder, about three hundred, being sent soon after to the City Jail.

The jail was a large brick building on Broad-street and nearly all the prisoners were in a large upper room, the windows of which were barred and closed with iron shutters, except one small one overlooking a very narrow street in the rear of the building. Mr. **Hurd** states that the fire broke out, as nearly as he could judge, in a gas-house, next door to a sash and blind factory, and that it spread with great rapidity Great efforts were made to extinguish it, but without the slightest effect. The engines, worked by negroes and whites, seemed utterly powerless, and the flames spread finally to the jail, the roof of which was one fire. *No movement was made to let the prisoners out.* The guards usually stationed around the building were away, and no soldiers were visible. Mr. **Hurd** states that Col. **Corcoran** was the first one to leap through the window, exclaiming as he went out, "Here goes for Beaufort or the North." **Hurd** was the next, and as he struck upon the pavement, he says half a dozen others came upon him, and the whole room was speedily emptied of its inmates. They spent the night in the vicinity of the flames keeping together as well as they could—many of them being severely wounded. They had nothing to eat and nothing to drink, except some liquor which a portion of their number got from the cellars of houses from which the occupants had been driven by the fire.

At about 10 o'clock guards were sent to take them in charge. They treated them with great brutality, striking with their guns those of them who did not move quickly enough. One of the soldiers told the sergeant of the guard that Col. **Corcoran** was missing. His reply was, that perhaps he was burned—if not, he must be hunted up. Men were sent to look after him. At 2 o'clock the whole squad of prisoners were driven to Castle Pinckney again, where they were left in the open court-yard through the whole of that day and the following night, without shelter of any kind and with no other clothing than that in which they made their escape. Col. **Corcoran** was not in Castle Pinckney with the rest of the prisoners, nor had Mr. **Hurd** been able to obtain any intelligence concerning him. He thinks it probable that he made an effort to escape to Beaufort.

On Thursday, **Hurd** and half a dozen others of the wounded prisoners were told that they would be sent North. Six others, named **Frank Tunes**, of New-York; **Nicholson**, of Vermont, and **McBrien**, **O'Brien**, **Wilson** and **Millott**, were also released on taking an oath not to serve again against the South nor reveal anything they might have learned there. They were all put into a railroad train and taken to Richmond, and thence to Norfolk—having nothing to eat or drink on the way. From Norfolk they were sent under a flag of truce to Fort Monroe, and thence to Washington.

Mr. **Hurd** says that the treatment of the prisoners has been brutal and infamous. Their allowance of food was a quart of oatmeal, with three pints of water a day,—and they were constantly exposed to the scoffs, jeers and insults of the mob. At Richmond they were required to do picket duty part of the time, and to shoot any prisoners whom they saw looking out at a window. **Hurd** himself was in this way wounded in the neck, and a fellow prisoner from Maine, named **Daggett**, was killed.

Mr. **Hurd** states that among the prisoners removed from Richmond to Castle Pinckney early in September, was a Mr. **Hurlbert**,—and from his description of his personal appearance we are inclined to think it is Mr. W. H. **Hurlbert**, formerly connected with the **Times**, and well known in this City. He was left in Castle Pinckney and not taken to Charleston with the rest of the prisoners. When Mr. **Hurd** returned to the Castle, after the fire, Mr. **Hurlbert** recognized him and spoke of his return. Mr. **Hurd** states, that **Hurlbert** has suffered greatly from his imprisonment, that he has had a severe attack of typhoid fever and is exceedingly pale and emaciated. He is very low-spirited and despondent. His treatment is the same as that of the other prisoners.

Among the prisoners left there were two, named **Tripp** and **Palmer**, from Scranton, Pa.; two, named **Boorman** and **Chase**, from Wilkesbarre,—and quite a number of men belonging to the New-York Seventy-first and Fire Zouaves. At Charleston, the general opinion seemed to be that the fire was the work of the negroes. The citizens mainly went to Savannah The negroes were not guarded, but Mr. **Hurd** saw no reason to suppose that their feelings toward the North were different from those of the whites.

At Richmond, where they were allowed to go about the city, Mr. **Hurd** says there were abundant evidences of Union sentiment. Very many met and shook hands with him, declaring themselves Union men, and one person, whose name he gave us, told him that half the troops there were Union men, but had been pressed into the rebel service. There were great numbers of troops at Richmond and along the route to Norfolk.

Mr. **Hurd** secured his discharge from the army at Washington, and is on his way home. He has a wooden leg, and various other memoranda of his connection with the war.

New-Haven Night-boat Withdrawn.—The 11 o'clock night-boat between New-York and New-Haven will be withdrawn on Wednesday until further notice. The Hartford boats are withdrawn for the season.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

How Gen. Halleck Proposes to Treat the Bridge Burners, &c.

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 23.

Gen. Halleck, has issued an order, in which he says that any one caught in the act of burning bridges and destroying railroads and telegraphs will be immediately shot, and that any one accused of the crime will be tried by a military commission, and if found guilty suffer death. Where injuries are done to railroads and telegraph lines the commanding officer nearest the post will immediately impress into service for repairing damages the slaves of all Secessionists in the vicinity, if necessary the Secessionists themselves and their property. Any pretended Union men having information of intended attempts to destroy such roads and lines or other guilty parties who do not communicate such intention to the proper authorities, and give aid and assistance in punishing, will be regarded as *particeps criminis*, and tried accordingly. Hereafter towns and counties in which such destruction of property takes place will be made to pay the expenses of all repairs, unless it shall be shown that the people of such towns and counties could not have prevented it on account of the superior force of the enemy.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN BY GEN. POPE.

Otterville, Mo., Monday, Dec. 23.

Part of the prisoners captured by Gen. Pope at Black Water last Thursday, passed down last night on a special train. Among those sent down are Col. Magoffin, brother of Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky; Col. Robinson, who had command of the rebel force at Black Water, and who was in the battles of Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington; Col. Alexander, who says he fought in all the battles; Lieut.-Col. Robinson, Major Hains, Dr. Smith, one of the wealthiest men and largest slaveholders in Missouri, who has done everything in his power to give aid and comfort to the enemy; McKeon, Sheriff of Benton County, who, it is said, by misrepresentation, gained admittance into one of our camps, made a diagram of it, and left that night—(the rebels made an attack and killed sixteen or seventeen of our men;) Dr. Moore, of Syracuse, is among the prisoners also, and many others who have gained notoriety by their zeal and labors in the secession army.

Many of the prisoners wore a kind of uniform, and have served with Gen. Price for several months. They all say they have been well treated by the Nationals, and seem to think they will soon be released by Gen. Price. The wagons, horses and mules were turned over to the Quartermaster at Sedalia.

The troops are again in position at Loraine. We were absent on this expedition just five days. In this time we marched about twu days in a direct line from this place, and scoured the country through which we passed for a distance of forty or fifty miles on each side of the route, taking about 1,500 prisoners, 1,000 horses and mules, 1,000 stand of arms, 100 wagons, and a quantity of stores, supplies and clothing.

Gen. Pope has received the following dispatch from Gen. Halleck:

Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Dec. 20, 1861.

To Gen. John Pope:

I congratulate your command on the brilliant success of your expedition. I hope it will be the fore runner of still greater successes.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

This prompt appreciation of their labors and frank acknowledgment of their services, by Gen. Halleck, has completed the happiness of the officers and men of this command, and they will move off with alacrity whenever they are ordered out on another expedition, and will do everything in their power to deserve the commendations of the General commanding.

THE NORTHERN MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Warrentown, Mo., Monday, Dec. 23.

The destruction of the North Missouri Railroad is complete, as was at first stated. At short distances all the way from here to Hudson the track is torn up, ties burned, rails broken or bent so as to be useless. Wellsburgh Station was burnt with all its contents.

The large bridge over Davis' Fork, on the Salt River, west of Mexico, and the bridge crossing Quiver River, were burnt, and all the culverts either burnt or torn down, and cars of all kinds destroyed. Who the parties were engaged in this work of wholesale destruction is not yet known, but it is stated that the inhabitants along the road say no repairs can be mad except where the road is guarded by Federal troops

An extra from the *Army Argus* office has been in circulation for two days, which says the day of retribution is at hand; that 9,000 men who have been under Price's command are now north of the Missouri River, an dthat more are coming.

GEN. GRANT IN COMMAND AT CAIRO.

Cairo, Monday, Dec. 23.

Special Order No. 78 places Gen. Grant in command of the district of Cairo, with Southern Illinois, that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, and the counties in Missouri south of Cape Girardeau. Gen. Paine will be transferred from Paducah to Cairo.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. V. CAVALRY.

The second regiment of the Ira Harris Cavalry, numerically designated by the State the Sixth Regiment N. Y. V. Cavalry, left yesterday its encampment on Staten Island, and proceeded by the New-Jersey Central Railroad to the seat of war. The men are in an efficient state of discipline, and in numbers amount to nearly nine hundred, and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the service. Subjoined is a list of the principal officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel—Thomas Devin.
Lieutenant-Colonel—D. McVickers.
First Major—James B. Daley.
Second Major—Carwardine.
Third Major—Floyd Clarkson.
Adjutant—George A. Crocker.
Surgeon—Dr. Ellis.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Capt. Orne. Company B—Capt. H. W. Lyons. Company C—Capt. Frank B. Medley. Company D—Capt. Beardslee. Company E—Capt. Hall. Company F—Capt. Hannahs. Company G—Capt. Stanley. Company I—Capt. Smith. Company K—Capt. Crocker. Company L—Capt. Johnson. Company M—Capt. J. Van Buren.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Sackett's Harbor, Monday, Dec. 23.

One company of the Seventh Regiment of United States regulars, from New-Mexico, in command of Lieut. Ryan, arrived here for garrison duty at the Madison Barracks, on Saturday.

Later from the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Sailed, ship *Forest Queen*, Valparaiso.

The steamer *Pacific* brings Oregon dates to the 12th, and Victoria of the 7th inst.; also, $180,000 in gold.

The recent freshets were terribly destructive to property in the valleys bordering on the principal rivers in Oregon. Nearly all the flouring mills in the State and great quantities of grain were destroyed. Most of the frame warehouses in Oregon City were washed away, and the town flooded with four feet of water. But two houses have been left standing at Linn City.

The Case of Gen. Benham—No Charges Filed at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct a statement made in your issue of yesterday, among the dispatches of your special correspondent in Washington, to the effect that charges had been received at the War Department from Gen. Rosecrans, against Gen. Benham. A telegram was received from the Aid of Gen. Benham, now in Washington, *at 6 P. M. to-day*, which states that, up to that hour, no charges had been received or filed.

Gen. Benham is thus left in utter ignorance of the nature of the accusations against him, while the public mind is prejudiced by false reports.

Is there to be no end to this persecution?

New-York, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861. B. N. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS

The Inauguration of Dramatic Performances in the Academy of Music.—The drama was fairly inaugurated last evening in the Academy of Music. The house was well filled throughout, the audience including many of our most wealthy and fashionable families. If the Academy can be filled on such a tempestuous night as the last, the drama in Brooklyn may be said to be a fixed fact, and the applause meted out to the principal actors evinced how gratified the people were. This was confined to no particular portion of the house. There was a unanimous feeling of satisfaction. The play—"Hamlet"—was put upon the stage with unusual care, and those who took part in it were most cordially welcomed. Mr. Davenport as *Hamlet*, Mr. J. W. Wallack as the *Ghost*, Mr. Mark Smith as *Polonius*, and Mrs. Barrow as *Ophelia*, at once ingratiated themselves with the people of this city. To-night will be presented Sheridan's comedy entitled the "School for Scandal," in which all of the principal artists of the company will appear.

The Concert Saloons in Brooklyn.—The Odeon Concert Saloon was reopened last night, the proprietor having obtained permission from the Mayor and Alderman Strong, with the express stipulation that no liquor is to be sold in the concert-room, and that no women are to be employed there to wait upon the tables. The other saloons are yet closed.

Amusements.

Barnum's Museum.—It is so long since the man of letters had anything to do with the scene-painter that the partnership—which was never of a very hearty kind—may be considered permanently dissolved. The business is now carried on exclusively by the latter, assisted by a humble scrub with a pen whose duty it is to make all the human characters as idiotic as possible—a task which he performs admirably, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. At least, we are led to this conclusion by the success of Mr. Barnum's new Christmas piece, called "Ondina," which certainly supplies a vast deal for the eye, and a very little for the mind. In a spectacular drama the characters talk for the benefit of the carpenters, to fill up the time, in fact, whilst a new "set" is being made. Spurgeon, with or without his Gorilla, would, under such circumstances, be dreary. Miss Keene, who knows what a colloquial Sahara is and how to get across it, borrowed a lesson from Parliamentary usage, and made some of her members talk against time on every political topic. The trouble was that they talked nonsense, and perverted the theatre from its proper use as a place of amusement to a dull debating society, where suckling statesmen sang comic songs and flirted with the Ballerine. Mr. Barnum's dramatist has avoided this Scylla, but he has tumbled upon the Charybdis of dullness instead. Were it not for the scenery, one would die of such a piece. And it is this reflection which brings us back to the fact that it is the artist and not the author who is to be considered, and so considered, "Ondina" deserves to be successful.

During the past season or two, Mr. Barnum has made such progress in the management of the Museum theatre that his novelties are at least as interesting as those produced elsewhere. This was certainly the case last night. The old story of Lurline, or Lorelei—which forms the subject of "Ondina"—has seldom been seen on the stage to greater advantage. The scenery is excellent—the last scene rivaling in mechanical skill, plastic grace, brilliancy of color, and sheen of water, anything we have seen in this City. The dresses are also all that could be desired, and when we add that Mr. Barnum has greatly increased his orchestra for the musical effect, and engaged a *corps de ballet* for the terpsichorean ditto, it will be seen that the frequenters of the Museum have in store a treat—in all but a literary point of view—of more than average excellence for the holidays.

Col. Mulligan's Lecture.—Last evening the hero of Lexington, Col. Mulligan, gave his second lecture before a New-York audience. The subject was "The Siege of Lexington," and it was, as usual, full of interesting details of the noble and gallant defence of that place. Despite the inclemency of the weather, Cooper Institute, where the lecture was delivered, was quite respectably filled by a highly intelligent audience, who listened to Col. Mulligan with evident delight. During the delivery of the lecture, Col. Mulligan was often interrupted with outbursts of genuine applause.

Silver-Plated Goods,
for the
HOLIDAYS.
COFFEE AND TEA URNS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.

A great variety of first-class goods offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 22 John-st. W. S. MURRAY.

A Merry Christmas.
TO THE OLD COUNTRY READERS OF THE TIMES.
REMEMBER McAULIFFE'S IRISH WHISKY,
The best ever imported to this country.
5,000 BOTTLES PUT UP FOR THE FESTIVAL.

These bottles have glass screw stoppers, comprising a decanter and bottle. 50 cents per bottle; $2 50 per gallon. Sent free in New-York and Brooklyn. REMEMBER NO. 43 NASSAU-ST. JOHN McAULIFFE, Importer.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

We would call the Attention of Housekeepers to the continuation of the great sale of China, Glass and Plated Ware, TO-DAY, at C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Presents.—LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN cannot receive a more appropriate gift than can be selected from the assortment of gaiters, slippers and shoes, or a pair of Balmorals, from CANTRELL'S. No. 813 Broadway.

Skating.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
D. C. SILLECK & COX.,
No. 150 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the Latest Importation and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Richards—Doland.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 23, by Rev. T. L. Harris, George W. Richards, M. D., of Orange, N. J., to Miss Lydia Amelia Doland, of this City.

Parker—Hartt.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 22, at the residence of Walter Smith, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, Walter F. Parker, of Norwich, Conn., to Sarah C., youngest daughter of Sidney S. Hartt, of this City.

DIED.

Crowell.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 22, John H. Crowell, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at No. 438 8th-av.

Coggeshall.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 22, Kate D., wife of James M. Coggeshall, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 199 East 18th-st.

Maxwell.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 23, Jennie, daughter of Margaret and George T. Maxwell, aged 11 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of her mother are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 85 East 31st-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Turner.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 21, of typhoid fever, Rev. Samuel Hulbeart Turner, D. D., Professor of Biblical Learning in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, aged 72 years.

His friends, the clergy generally, and the Trustees of the Seminary, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Clement.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 22, Albert G. Clement, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Franklin-av., second door north of Putnam-av., Brooklyn.

Coningham.—In Ravenswood, on Monday morning, Dec. 23, at the house of her son-in-law, suddenly, Mrs. Betsey Coningham, widow of the late Grove Coningham, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her sons-in-law, Mr. Stephen Hallett and Samuel Brown, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock. The steamer *Mattano* will leave Fulton-slip at 1 P. M.

Tompkins.—In Wolcott, on Sunday, Dec. 22, Mrs. Phœbe Tompkins, wife of G. H. Tompkins.

Her remains will be brought to White Plains, Westchester County, on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Sloane.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 21, at the residence of her father, Rev. Donald McLaren, Mrs. Margaret C., wife of Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, of this City.

Scott.—In Princeton, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 22, William M. Scott, D. D., Professor in the Northwestern Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Ross.—In Westfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 22, Gideon Ross, Esq., aged 68 years.

Truly a good man has fallen.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, in Westfield, on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without any further invitation.

Williams.—In Belleville, N. J., on Monday, Dec 23, Jane, wife of Charles J. Williams, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the M. E. Church, at Belleville. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Another Veteran of the War of 1812 Gone.—Brothers, you are respectfully invited to pay the last tribute of respect to your deceased brother soldier. Samuel McCreary. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., between 24th and 25th sts., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, with the usual badge of mourning. Let us all attend. We don't know whose turn next. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

N. B.—Veterans in the adjacent counties are respectfully invited also.

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Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

SICKLES BRIGADE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the creditors of this brigade will meet at the Astor House, Room No. 20, THURSDAY, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take final action respecting their claims. As this meeting has the approval of Gen. Sickles and the Quartermaster-General, all creditors should be present, and bring triplicate bills. By order,
ISAAC C. NOE, Chairman.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has sore almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Greenwich, N. J., Aug. 7, 186[illegible].

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sirs: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. FLINT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
OFFER AT WAR PRICES
FINE GOLD WATCHES.
FINE SILVER WATCHES.
DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, &c.
Jewelry of every description.
Sterling Silverware.
Fine plated-ware in Casters, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Urns, Salvers, Forks, Spoons, &c. Hair Jewelry, Jet Goods, &c., &c.
An inspection of our goods is solicited.

PATRIOTIC CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.—The Allen-st. M. E. Sabbath School (between Rivington and Delancey-sts.) will hold their Christmas Anniversary on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1861. Some original pieces have been written expressly for the occasion by Miss Frances S. Crosby, the blind poetess. Solos, duets and chorusses by members of the School. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 39, 22.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part II.—Nos. 1518, 1609½, 932, (1586, 822,) 348, 38, 1612, 1614, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638, 1642, 1644, 1646.

United States District Court—Southern District of New-York.

William Tillman, William Stedding, Donald McLeod and Bryce MacKinnon, libelants, vs. The schooner S. J. Waring, her tackle, &c., and cargo.—

SHIPMAN, J.—This is a libel *in rem.* against the schooner *S. J. Waring*, her tackle and cargo, by which Wm. Tillman, Wm. Stedding and Donald McLeod, seamen, and Bryce MacKinnon, passenger, seek to recover salvage for rescuing the vessel and her cargo from a so-called prize crew, and bringing them safely into the port of New York. The three first-named libelants joined in one libel, and the latter instituted a separate proceeding. The two libels were consolidated, and are therefore treated as a single cause.

The facts are briefly these: On the 4th of July last the schooner, having on board a valuable cargo, sailed from New-York for Buenos Ayres. She had a full crew—captain, two mates, four seamen, including Stedding and McLeod, a colored steward, Tillman—and MacKinnon, who was a passenger. On the morning of the 7th of July, about two hundred miles to the south and eastward of Sandy Hook, she was captured by the brig *Jeff. Davis* as a pretended prize, and a prize crew put on board of her, with orders to take her into some Southern port. The captain, two mates, and two of the seamen of the *Waring*, five in all, were taken on board the *Jeff. Davis*, leaving the four libelants. The prize crew consisted of the prize-master, two mates and two seamen.

After parting with the *Jeff. Davis*, the prize-master headed the *Waring* for South Carolina. When in the latitude of Charleston, about forty miles to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, the prize-master informed Tillman, the steward, that he should not attempt to enter Charleston harbor, but should endeavor to run into North Edisto Inlet, which is a considerable distance south of Charleston, and that he thought he should reach there the next morning. This was on the 16th of July.

From the time of the capture down to the rescue, Tillman, Stedding and McLeod continued to do duty under the prize-master, and at his request aided in working the vessel.

But very soon after the capture, both Stedding and Tillman conceived the idea of retaking the vessel. The thought seems to have been quickened in Tillman's mind by the fear of being sold into slavery. A remark made by one of the captors had aroused in his breast this apprehension. After several consultations, Tillman and Stedding came to the determination to retake the vessel if any opportunity offered. They both applied to McLeod, and urged him to join them in the enterprise, but he declined on the ground that he was in no danger; for, being a British subject, he would be protected by his Consul wherever he might be carried. He declared himself unwilling to shed blood for the purpose of regaining the possession of the vessel. Nothing was said by Tillman or Stedding to Mackinnon. The latter, being a passenger, was well treated by, and on familiar terms with the prize-master and his mates, and on this account Tillman and Stedding had some fears of trusting him with the secret of their designs. These two men seem to have kept their plan of retaking the vessel steadily in view, though deferring its execution till the last moment, hoping to fall in with some man-of-war on the coast who would recapture them, and thus spare them the peril of the undertaking.

On the night of the 16th, finding that they could safely defer it no longer, they proceeded to carry their plan into execution. Tillman had concealed his hatchet some time before, so that he could lay his hand on it at the moment he needed it, and that night Stedding went to the wheel; the latter took a knife and small pocket-pistol with him. The Captain, or prize-master, and one of the mates, went into the cabin, and turned in. Tillman afterwards went to his berth in the cabin, as usual, so as to avoid suspicion. This left on deck Stedding, who was at the wheel, one of the mates, and the two seamen that had come from the *Jeff. Davis*. McLeod was asleep in the forecastle. Agreeable to an understanding between Tillman and Stedding, the latter, as soon as the prize-master and his mate below had fallen asleep, and when the mate on deck also was asleep, put his wheel into the rope, slipped off his boots, and went into the cabin to the berth of Tillman, and aroused him to the work, and then returned to the deck. Tillman immediately sprung out of his berth, got his hatchet, and going to the prize-master's state-room, struck him two blows, which were undoubtedly mortal. He immediately went to the second mate's state-room, and, as he was just arousing up, struck him a blow, and closed his state-room door, and then went on deck. As he reached the deck, he found Stedding aiming his pistol at the mate, and fearing that if he fired, the report would awaken the two seamen forward, he told him not to fire. By this time the mate was nearly on his feet, and inquiring what the noise was in the cabin, when Tillman struck him a blow with the hatchet, and he fell across the companion-way slide. Stedding and Tillman immediately seized him, and threw him overboard. They then went below, and after another attack by Tillman on the mate in the cabin, they seized both him and the captain, and threw them overboard.

After having, with some assistance from Mackinnon, put the other two of the prize crew in irons, they waked McLeod, informed him what they had done, and of their intention to take the ship to a Northern port, and asked him if he would assist. This he promised to do. The vessel was then headed for the North, the watches organized, and, after four days' and six hours' unremitting vigilance and exertion, they arrived, with the vessel and cargo all safe, at the port of New-York. None of the libelants understood the theory of navigation. Tillman could not read at all, and Stedding only in his native German. It does not appear that McLeod could read. Mackinnon was a person of some education, and at the request of Tillman read to him some parts of the *Coast Pilot*. He also stood his watch, and did his duty on the passage to New-York. McLeod did his duty according to his promise.

I have been thus particular in detailing the main facts of this transaction, because the conduct of Tillman and Stedding has been very sharply criticised by counsel, and the merit of the rescue denied, on the ground of its sanguinary character, and also on the ground that it placed the vessel under the sole control of uneducated and unskillful navigators.

It is insisted that these two men, especially Tillman, in the violence he inflicted on the prize-master and his mates, exhibited ferocity rather than valor, and that this circumstance ought to incline the Court to altogether deny or greatly diminish the salvage compensation, if any would be otherwise due. It is of course conceded that no Court ought to sanction or indirectly encourage unnecessary and wanton violence, even toward those who avow themselves the enemies of the nation. This is true. But in determining the character of the force used on such an occasion as this, all the circumstances must be taken into consideration. This schooner had sailed on a peaceable and lawful voyage. She was overtaken on the high seas by an armed vessel—her officers and two of her crew taken from her, and made prisoners on board the capturing vessel—leaving but three of her crew and a passenger. McLeod refused to aid in the rescue—Mackinnon's views were unknown; Tillman and Stedding must alone encounter the three prize officers and the prize seamen, five in all. Their only arms were a small pocket-pistol, a knife and a hatchet. The peril of the undertaking was imminent and desperate. Instant death to both Stedding and Tillman would probably have followed their failure. They had a *right* to recapture the vessel if they could. They took the hazard, and, after having dispatched the three men they had most to fear, they spared the other two, an equal number with themselves. It is suggested that they ought to have spared the officers, or some of them, after they had wounded them. It is difficult to say what the precise condition of the officers was after the first blows; but I am inclined to think they were mortally wounded—and it is not easy to see how Tillman and Stedding could have extended to them any humane attentions. Their peril was by no means at an end. They were near a hostile coast, four or five days' sail from a place of safety, without theoretical knowledge of navigation, and by no means free from danger of recapture by another armed cruiser. I think they are not to be blamed for devoting their energies at once to their escape from peril by navigating their vessel to a place of safety, instead of bestowing their attentions upon their dying enemies. I agree with the just remark of the opening counsel for the claimants, that the mere sanguinary character of the rescue should not enhance the salvage compensation. The true foundation of salvage reward is the danger, toil and skill of the salvors, and the peril from which they rescue the property, and not the mere tragic incidents of the rescue.

The counsel who closed this case for the claimants insisted that the rescue did not relieve the vessel from, but rather increased her peril. The ground of this singular objection is, that the salvors were ignorant of the theory of navigation, and therefore not fit persons to have charge of the vessel. I do not know as I fully comprehend the force of this objection; but I know of no principle of law that prescribes the degree of knowledge a man must possess, as a condition precedent to his performing salvage service when no other human aid is within reach. Fidelity and success are of more account in the eye of the law, than accomplishments. Dr. Lushington, in the case of the bark *Dygden*, cited in Marvin on Wreck and Salvage, p. 113—note—says: "When persons offer their services to vessels in distress, and there are no other individuals on the spot capable of rendering more efficient assistance, this Court must look with considerable indulgence at their efforts—because, being the only aid that can be procured, and offered in a state of great exigency, every allowance must be made if they are not possessed of adequate knowledge to perform the duty they had undertaken." And in the Cape Packet, 3 W. Rob., 122, the same high authority laid down the rule as to qualifications to be, that, "When persons undertake to perform salvage service, they are bound to exercise ordinary skill and prudence in the execution of the duty they take upon themselves to perform. I do not mean to say they must be finished navigators; but they must possess and exert such a degree of skill and prudence as persons in their condition ordinarily do possess, and may be fairly expected to display." These remarks of Dr. Lushington, it must be remembered, referred to cases where persons *not connected with the imperiled vessels* had undertaken to rescue them from some ordinary peril of the seas, and where the undertaking had partially or wholly miscarried. But it would be a most extraordinary doctrine to hold, that when a vessel is found on the high seas, deprived of her officers and part of her crew, in the most certain and imminent peril of becoming lost to her owners, and she is by the faithful remnant of her crew rescued and brought safely into port, that her salvors, the only persons who could possibly have performed the service, are to be deprived of their reward because they were ignorant of the theory of navigation. It is sufficient in this case, that by the familiarity of Tillman, the colored steward, with the coast from the place of rescue to New-York; his accurate recollection and ready recognition of localities; his sleepless vigilance, and a courage and good sense that does him great credit, he was able with the aid of his comrades to bring the vessel with so much speed and safety into port. Whether he was able to keep the log-book, or work out the dead reckoning cannot affect the value of the services rendered to the claimants.

As the right to any salvage in this case has been contested and elaborately argued, I have reëxamined the doctrine laid down by me in the case of the brig *Cuba*, recently decided in this Court, and upon a careful review of the authorities in the light shed upon them in this discussion, I am clearly of the opinion that the services rendered by the sailors in that and the present case were *equivalent to a rescue from belligerent capture.*

It has been suggested that this case does not come within that of the *Cuba*, inasmuch as the allegation in the libel is that the *Waring* was captured by pirates. But a case of this kind cannot turn upon a mere descriptive epithet. The facts in both cases, so far as the original captures are concerned, are substantially alike. The captors took the vessels in both cases avowedly as prizes. That without rescue or recapture they were irrevocably lost to their owners, (vessels and cargoes,) there cannot be a shadow of doubt. In the case now before us the vessel had been about ten days in the hands of her captors, and was within a day's sail of the hostile port. Her peril was greater, as her chance of recapture by another vessel was less, than that of the *Cuba*.

But it is said that in the eye of the law the *Waring* was not in a state of peril at all, because the United States is bound to restore the property of loyal citizens which has been taken by the insurgents, and the Court ought to presume that this will be done. I think this a purely speculative suggestion which I am not called upon to consider. It is not for me, in disposing of present rights, to rest my conclusions upon what the Government will feel called upon to do, when the present furious strife shall have terminated. Courts of Admiralty, in administering public law, act upon facts and rules of law, and not upon speculations as to the course nations may pursue. It is a well settled rule that when a neutral vessel is captured by a belligerent, on recapture she is entitled to be discharged without payment of salvage, on the ground that the vessel was relieved from no peril, as the neutral would of course be discharged by the courts of the captors. But it is always an exception to the rule that the courts of the captors are known to disregard the law which protects neutrals. It would hardly be an answer to this exception on a libel for salvage in the courts of the neutral nation, adjudicating the claim, to say that such nation was bound to indemnify its citizens for outrages committed upon their commerce by a nation with whom they were at peace. (*The War Onskan*, 1 C. Rob., 299; 3 Kent, Comm., 333, 9th Ed.)

It is urged that the fact that Tillman was animated by a desire to escape the doom of Slavery, to which he feared, not without reason that his captors intended to consign him, destroys or reduces the merit of his claim. But it is settled law that the motives of the salvor are not to be inquired into.—(Talbot *vs.* Seaman, 1 Cranch I. *The Harmony*, 1 Pet., Ad., Dec., 82. *The Le Tigre*, 3 Wash., C. C. R., 567.) I therefore am of opinion that these rescuers are entitled to salvage. The rate in such cases is fixed by no arbitrary rule, but must rest in sound discretion, reference to all the circumstances being had.

There are several features of the case which call for a liberal rate:

1. The great peril of the undertaking.
2. The length of time the vessel had been in the hands of her captors, about ten days.
3. The extreme peril from which the vessel and cargo were delivered. The *spes recuperandi*, if not entirely gone, was extremely nebulous and faint.
4. The perfect success of the salvage service.

As I have been requested by both parties to fix a specific, instead of a proportionate sum, I have settled upon seventeen thousand dollars—the value of vessel and cargo having been estimated at about forty-five thousand. I have carefully examined the various cases bearing some similarity to this, and I am satisfied that this sum is not far out of the way.

In this sum I think the libelants are all entitled to participate, though in very unequal proportions. MacKinnon, though a passenger, is clearly entitled to some amount. I regard his case as much more meritorious than McLeod, although his merit is much inferior to that of Tillman or Stedding. But the respective amounts will be fixed hereafter.

The amount of salvage must be borne by the vessel and cargo in proportion to their respective values; and unless these values are agreed upon by the parties, a reference must be made to a Commissioner to ascertain them.

The taxable costs to be borne by vessel and cargo exclusive of the salvage, and without diminution of the latter.

Ed. Randolph Robinson and William Curtis Noyes for libellants, Tillman, Stedding and McLeod.

Townsend Scudder, Judge Beebe and W. Q. Morton for claimants and underwriters.

John N. Whiting for libelant, MacKinnon.

The Oyer and Terminer Adjourned Sine Die.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

This Court was, yesterday, opened and the Grand Jury discharged for the term. Adjourned *sine die.*

The next term of the Court will open under the administration of Mr. Hall, the new District-Attorney, on the first Monday in January.

Proceedings as for Contempt—When Attachments May Issue for Non-payment of Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Kearney vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—The relator was committed to jail as for contempt, on an attachment issued out of the Common Pleas, for disobedience of an order made by Judge Hilton, in proceedings supplementary to execution, directing Kearney to pay the plaintiff in such proceedings the amount of the judgment therein, and $25 costs and disbursements, within ten days from the date of the order, or in default thereof that an attachment issue.

The order was not complied with, and the attachment issued, signed by Judge Daly, reciting the proceedings and the order, also the service of the same upon Kearney. The lapse of the ten days appeared from the dates, and Kearney's default was stated therein. The process directed the Sheriff to attach Kearney, and to hold him in close custody until he pays the judgment of $313 37 and interest, and the $25 costs, as directed by the order of Judge Hilton.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of the relator, he contending, by his counsel, that there was no contempt charged in the process, and that the order for the attachment to issue and for his commitment, was made without authority. Counsel also contended that there could no longer be imprisonment for non-payment of costs, which was part of the alleged contempt.

In respect to the objection that the contempt was not charged in the process, the Court held that the facts stated clearly amounted to a contempt.

It was held that the fact that the attachment was signed by Judge Daly instead of Judge Hilton, who made the order not complied with by Kearney, was not a valid objection, nor was it marked "by special order of the Court," by the Clerk, in an unauthorized manner.

The Code (sections 297 and 331, taken together,) warranted the Judge in ordering the payment of costs, if property was found in the hands of the debtor sufficient for that purpose. In respect to the justice or legality of the order made by Judge HILTON, this was not a proper proceeding by which to determine that question—such questions are to be determined by appeal, or in some other way than by this writ.

The Court had jurisdiction to make the order, and the prisoner had his remedy in an application under section 302, to the Court in which the judgment was rendered, or to the Judge who committed him for discharge, if he was unable to pay, or to endure the imprisonment.

The *habeas corpus* was discharged, and the prisoner remanded.

H. D. Lapaugh and Mr. Otis, for relator; Messrs. Bryan and Sheehan opposed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Falconer vs. *Smith, &c.*—Order striking out answer as shown granted.

Clarke vs. *Somerville.*—Order striking out the answer as shown granted.

Perkins vs. *Taylor et al.*—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice White.

Rigney et al. vs. *Adams, Executor, et al.*—Case settled and left at Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Spird vs. *Augenstein.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, trial fees and disbursements.

Bell vs. *Rophard.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Boche vs. *O'Farrell.*—Motion to vacate judgment and execution granted, with $10 costs.

Lupold vs. *Lupold.*—Divorce granted.

Sheriden vs. *Van Loom.*—Motion for leave to file undertaking on appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Millemann vs. *The Mayor et al.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted, but without costs. Judgment may stand as security, if desired.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

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A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
superbly adorned with crotchet ornaments, and
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No lady should purchase a CLOAK
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At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
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AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,
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Splendid qualities of Merinos, 5s. and 6s. per yard
Elegant Bombazines at $1 per yard.
Black Silks, good qualities, at 75c. per yard.
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ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
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PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
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Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of family MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up, in the best style, on short notice.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED
Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts.... 7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved. 6 00
$5, $5, $5, $5, $5.
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts....... 4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts.. 15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts 4 50
Silver Plated
COFFEE URNS,
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased.......$10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.
Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 57
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz. 4 00
ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AN
ARRIVAL
EXTRAORDINARY.

Have you heard of the arrival of good Santa Claus,
With his wonderful budgets and bundles and cases,
Who some people thought had gone off to the wars?
He is here, and the best is, he "puts up" at MACY'S.

He arrived in the night, all alone by himself.
And straight down the chimney he came without warning,
And filled up each counter and packed every shelf
With rare Christmas gifts before it was morning.

The pack on his back he soon emptied of toys,
The richest and finest (you'll see them at MACY'S);
He brought dolls for the misses and whips for the boys,
And he laughed as he thought of their bright little faces.

He had gifts for the ladies and gentlemen too,
Perfumes for the toilet, and boxes and baskets,
And rich fancy articles, as tempting and new
As Aladdin e'er drew from his magical caskets.

Such dainty embroidery for home wear or dress,
Such neat fitting gloves, and such ribbons and laces,
The merry Saint brought; and it must be confessed
He showed his good sense when he left them at MACY'S.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now ready some of the greatest bargains in Reps, Foulardines, Plaids, Printed Merinos, De Laines, Prints and other new Dress Materials.
ALSO,
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS
AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At much less than cost.
KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c.; canvas needles, &c., &c.; also slipper-patterns and worsted goods, cheap, for holiday-presents; a great variety of fancy goods, hair-nets, portmonnaies, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, New-York. N. B. Alexandre's gloves.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

DRY GOODS.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE GOODS.
In consequence of the great depression in the European markets these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of
COLLARS,
SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES,
LACES, &c., IN POINT APPLIQUE,
POINT D'ALENCON, AND POINT A L'AIGUILLE.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

WIDE BLACK SILK VESTS,
FULL TWENTY PER CENT. LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES.
CHOICE SHADES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.
Well worthy the attention of our Customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
THEIR LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOAKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A LARGE LOT OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SCARFS,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELING AT RETAIL
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
INCLUDING BLACK CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS in great variety, will be offered on MONDAY, Dec. 23, and during the Holidays,
BELOW COST!!!
A large lot of FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, at the following low prices:
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $2, formerly $6
200 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $3 50, formerly $8
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $7, formerly $18.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $8, formerly $20.
50 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $14, formerly $25.
ALSO,
One case RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS and short SAQUES, of the prevailing Paris styles, received per steamer *Europa*,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will be sold at less than the cost of importation, owing to the advanced season.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62½ CENTS.
500 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID
GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE,
DINNER, CARRIAGE and EVENING DRESSES.
VERY CHOICE STYLES—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARFS, HDKFS.,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SILK AND
WOOL DRAWERS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
IN SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
CAPS, WAISTS, &c., &c.
Also, low-priced and
RICH LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TARLETONS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
SPANGLED, EMBROIDERED AND
PLAIN, at one-third
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT AT
low prices.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND Commercial Boarding and Day School will be opened at No. 30 Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1862. A class of pupils prepared especially for the West Point Military Academy. For terms, apply to Messrs. SPACKMAN & KELLOGG, No. 11 University-place.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—IF YOU WISH TO please your boys, subscriber for a quarter or six months to the National Gymnasium, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. Terms, twelve months, $14; six months, $9; three months $5.
EDWARD L. BROWN, Proprietor.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 2,613 New-York Post-office.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady of respectability and refinement, a situation as governess in a family in the country, where she could have charge of young children, and instruct them in English and music; she would exert herself to the utmost of her ability to render herself agreeable and useful, and will give excellent references. Address BROWER, South Brooklyn Post-office, for ten days.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PRINTING FOR MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, tradesmen, societies, and all others, together with all kinds of plain or fancy card printing, done neat, quick, and cheap for cash, at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S Steam Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
of
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND
PEN CASES
In the market, is to be found at
A. MORTON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.
Prices from 75 cents to $25,

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.
USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NO MORE USEFUL, CONVENIENT
AND DESIRABLE PRESENT CAN
BE MADE IN A FAMILY THAN
ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
JOHNSON'S UNION
WASHING MACHINE.

This machine has now been before the public over a year, and has given universal satisfaction to all who have used it. Various improvements have been made in it since its introduction, and we confidently challenge comparison with any other machine now in use. It washes every description of fabrics, from a collar to a blanket, on common sense and scientific principles, without the least injury to clothing. No soaking or boiling required. Price $10.

THE UNION CLOTHES DRYER,
a new invention—useful, cheap and portable—by which clothes, in large or small quantities may be dried. Can be put up and taken down in one minute, without detaching the lines. Price, $2, $3 and $4.

THE UNION CLOTHES WRINGER,
a most useful invention, in which not only are the pains and aches of hand wringing avoided, but clothes will last at least one-third longer. When attached to the Union Washing Machine, clothes may be washed, wrung and rinsed without putting the hands in water, inhaling steam or spilling slops. Price $8

THE IRONING-TABLE,
a most valuable and desirable invention. No family or laundry should be without it. It is portable and very convenient. Price $4.

We invite the public to call and see the above articles, feeling confident that an examination will convince the most skeptical of their usefulness.
J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, near Grand-st., N. Y.

BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DRESS GOODS, in Wool fabrics, new styles, from 1s. per yard up.
BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, very cheap.
NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume "Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give unexceptionable references in this City as to character and ability. Apply to C. C. BEDILL, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; perfectly understands cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a colored woman, who is a first-class cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman and nice girl of 15 years situations, the woman as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; wages $6, in a quiet home; the girl as good nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERal Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundresses' place; has good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation in a private family, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; she can do up fineries in an excellent manner, and can do all kinds of French fluting; she is capable and obliging, and can produce the best City reference from her last place, where she lived for two years. Call at or address No. 335, 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; she has had some years' experience in the care of infants, and bringing them up by the bottle fully; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a neat chambermaid, and can do plain sewing neatly. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation in a private family as waitress; she understands her work in all its branches; can give satisfactory City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line, Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, and can produce the very best of reference from some of the first families in the City; has no objection to city or country; or would go as servant with an officer. Call, or address J. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, or Mr. TRANOR, harness-maker, No. 326 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is single and understands his business; is not afraid of hard work, City or country; the best of City and country references; has lived with some of the first families both in City and country. Apply by letter to B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has had a long experience in Europe; is temperate, willing and industrious; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, sugar-store corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, or could take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands taking care of cattle and horses; has no children. Address S. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of the New York Institution for the Blind will be held at the office of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 26th December, inst. Polls open from 12 at noon to 1 P. M. By order.
ROBERT S. HONE, Recording Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE
OF
SUPERB FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS
FANCY GOODS,
AND
18-CARAT JEWELRY.
MESSRS.
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK
on
TUESDAY, Dec. 24,
At 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a choice stock of elegant Fancy Goods, Jewelry, consisting in part of
REAL BRONZES, STATUETTES AND GROUPS.
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, SEVRES VASES.
BISCUIT STATUETTES AND GROUPS,
ODEUR, GLOVE, WORK AND MOUCHOIR BOXES.
GILT AND ORMOLU GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESSING-CASES, SURPRISE BOXES.
FANS, SHELL AND PEARL OPERA GLASSES.
MUSICAL BOXES, TOILET CASES.
ALSO,
Superb sets of Brooches, Earrings and Bracelets, Ladies' Chatelaines and Chains, Diamond Rings and Pins.
Of the newest designs and importation.
The whole comprising the most beautiful assortment of Holiday Goods ever offered at public sale.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.
DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock,
At his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of artistic bronze statuettes and groups, ormolu and bronze clocks, bisquet statuettes and groups, rich silver-plated ware, superb china vases, tea-sets, &c.; dressing-cases, opera-glasses, music-boxes, odeur glove, mouchoir and work-boxes, papier-maché and silver-mounted desks, ladies' and gents' dressing-cases, music-boxes, gilt and ormolu goods, together with a great variety of beautiful articles suitable for presents.
THEY ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
DRY GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, SHIRTS and DRAWERS, WOOLENS,
KNIT GOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
MANUFACTURED FURS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers,
NO. 29 MURRAY-ST. and NO. 33 WARREN-ST.

JOHN LOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS—FURS—FURS.
JOHN LOYD will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at NO. 194 BROADWAY,
The entire stock of a Wholesale Furrier,
Consisting of first-class Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Ermine, &c., &c.
Also a large lot of Wolf, Bear and Buffalo Robes.
The goods will be put up to suit the retail trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Assignee's sale of superb diamond jewelry, watches, silver ware, elegant artistic coral sets, &c., &c., by order of Richard Dennis, Assignee, being the remaining balance of the stock sold by us on Nov. 8, and comprising by far the most valuable and recherche assortment, consisting of valuable watches, set with diamonds and pearls, independent second double lever chronometers and duplex watches in hunting and single cases, patent-lever do. by Roskell, Cooper, Tobias, and other first-class makers; ladies' and gents' chatelain, vest and fob chains, cameo, pearl, and other complete sets of bracelets, brooch and ear-rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones; diamond, ruby, emerald and seal rings in variety; sterling silver ware in sets; salvers, cups, goblets, &c., &c.; gold thimbles, clusters, solitaire and hooped rings of value, diamond pins, and crosses and ear-rings. In this superb stock will be found an elegant sapphire, weighing 6 carats, surmounted by 18 fine brilliants in form of a brooch; a large brilliant opal, set with 12 diamonds; a very fine and large diamond cross, 11 fine brilliants; a pair of elegant diamond cluster ear-rings and brooch to match; a number of cluster rings, costing from $100 to $250; several sets of superbly cut coral, imported by the late owner for private sale from Naples, and varying in shade from the most delicate to the deepest rose colors—all of which will be sold without reserve to close the concern, by order of Richard Dennis. The attention of the trade and others is called to this sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT
FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY,
RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24,
At 11 o'clock each day,
At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts, comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, chains, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 26 and 27, each day at 10½ o'clock, at the large dwelling-house No. 17 Lafayette-place (comprising the contents of sixty rooms,) consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, curtains, bureaus, washstands, crockery, window-shades, gas-fixtures, stoves, dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, velvet medallion carpet, satin damask curtains, rosewood piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co., mirrors, cornices, &c.; oil-cloths and hall-furniture, crockery, chinaware, table-cutlery, table-linen, sheets, pillow-cases, quilts, pillows, bolsters and hair-mattresses, kitchen and laundry furniture; also, large furnace and eighty tons of coal. Sale positive. By order of the mortgagee.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 555 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will be continued THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 24, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use by the former proprietor, C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination.
WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.
Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale. N. B.—Sale continued until stock is disposed of.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, DEC. 24, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a superb assortment of first-class manufactured Furs—every article made expressly for City trade—warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Sable ditto, Stone Marten ditto, real Fitch ditto, Siberian Squirrel ditto, Siberian Squirrel-belly ditto, Imitation Fitch ditto, Chinchella ditto, large and small sizes Rock Marten ditto; Misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Also gents' caps, collars and gloves of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood piano-forte, dining-room suites, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, paintings by eminent artists, ornaments, &c., rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut chamber furniture, china, silver, heavy cut and engraved glassware, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedding, chairs, sofas, dining and tea tables, oil-cloth. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, jewelry, fancy goods, kitchen ware, &c.
Also, a large assortment of all kinds of toys, china and crockery.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, Gold Jewelry, comprising a great variety, including a few gold watches, all warranted as represented. To be sold for cash, by order of an assignee. Catalogues are ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, AT 6 1-2 o'clock, illustrated and standard books, comprising a great variety of elegant gift books, illustrated Juveniles, albums, &c. Also, a collection of choice standard works, richly bound, &c. The books are now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
MEN'S GRAIN BOOTS, AND WOMEN'S morocco copper-nail boots and Balmorals, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st.; also a variety of desirable styles of boots and shoes, well adapted to City and country trade, to which we would call the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of copper-nailed goods, grain boots, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HELP WANTED.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, and who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 354 5th-av., near 36th st., basement door.

TWO DENTISTS WANTED.—AN OPERATOR and a mechanical assistant. Mail applicants will state age, if single or married, what branch they excel, wages expected, how soon they could commence at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE POLISHERS; those accustomed to gun or pistol work preferred. Address L. H. OLMSTEAD, Foreman Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 37 New-Bowery, near Chatham-square. Food, clothing and toys of any description gratefully received.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.—Singing—Talking—Eating—Visit from "Santa Claus," with his Wife and Children—A Little more Turkey—Another Song—Presentation of Toys Another Song—More Turkey—A Little Talk—More Singing, &c., &c., &c., from 1 o'clock until 4. Come and see how happy we are.

SANDS-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Thirteenth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of this Church will be held on CHRISTMAS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN of New-York, and Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, Missionary from China.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 28th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. *6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.* THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice.

JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO. Williams-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.

Witness: } Sureties.

(Place.)
(Date.)

I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)

(Place.)
(Date.)

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 51 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 50 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 201 EAST 19TH-ST., three stories, high basement, gas-fixtures, &c.; convenient for one or two families. Also, No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., a good location for boarders. Apply to C. I. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CABINET warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TARRYTOWN.—TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn property, on or near Clinton or Washington avs. a country seat and farm of 70 acres. Also, a brown-stone house and lot on Montague-st., for a house and lot, or vacant lots, in New-York. Apply at 18 Wall-st., Room 13.

FUEL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations—all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

COKE—REDUCED IN PRICE.—THE CHEAPest and best fuel for manufacturers, bakers, and family use, invaluable for the sick room and parlors; free from smoke and gas. Delivered from the Manhattan Gas Company's Works, 14th-st. and Avenue C, at $3 per chaldron. Saves one half its price in kindling. JOHN SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.,
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., BECOMES A MEMBER of our firm from and after this date.
ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR JEWELRY.
HEADQUARTERS FOR JEWELRY.

All kinds of Sets, Broaches, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Neck Chains, Lockets, Rings, Pins, Charms, and everything in the jewelry line.

C. P. GIRTON, Manufacturing Jeweler,
No. 203 Broadway, Room No. 1.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered,

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next. All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.

MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law—mTu.

DECKER, NO. 13 ANN-STREET, HAS on hand a good stock of Oysters for the Holidays. He requests his friends to send in their orders as soon as possible.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.......Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.......Feb. 4, 1862
MONDAY.......March 3
SATURDAY.......March 29
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depot and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE MANagement of Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Treasurer..........Mr. G. C. Howard.

GRAND GALA WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
WILLIAM HANLON
At the Academy of Music,
in his
Unrivaled and Marvelous Feat,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
Assisted by his two brothers, Geo. and Alfred Hanlon.
MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861.
On this occasion, in addition to the appearance of
WILLIAM HANLON,
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
Will appear for the first time in
Two richly laughable and Comic Pantomimes,
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR,
AND
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Conductor..........CHARLES KOPPITS.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Private Boxes 75c., where secured seats may be obtained without extra charge. Amphitheatre, 25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Under the management of
MESSRS. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
TWO GALA PERFORMANCES,
MORNING AND EVENING.
WILLIAM HANLON,
In his wonderful feat,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
in
TWO LAUGHABLE AND COMIC PANTOMIMES.
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR,
AND
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Admission to the Morning Performance, 50 cents.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Children Half Price.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the IMMENSE SUCCESS of the NEW DRAMA AND COMEDY it is respectfully intimated that the free list (with the exception of the Press) will be suspended.

TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
The LAST GREAT SUCCESS, the New Drama of
UP
AT THE HILLS,
And
YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.
The following unequaled array of talent will appear in the EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENTS:

MR. BLAKE,
MR. FISHER,
MR. NORTON,
MR. FLOYD,
MR. G. HOLLAND,
MR. REYNOLDS,
MR. YOUNG,
MR. JOHN SEFTON,
MR. BROWNE,
MR. PARKES,
MR. PARSLOE.
MRS. HOEY,
MISS GANNON,
MISS MORANT,
MRS. SLOAN,
MISS HENRIQUES,
MISS CROCKER,
MISS MILLER,
MISS CARMAN,
MISS SCHLEM.

In accordance with the generally expressed desire of the friends of this establishment for the performance of some of the

CELEBRATED OLD COMEDIES,
Mr. WALLACK

has the honor to announce that a select series of them are in a course of careful preparation, with

NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
THE CASTS
exceeding in brilliancy even their former excellence.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,)
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY NIGHT,
UP AT THE HILLS,
AND
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

A CARD.
MR. WALLACK

Begs to state, in reply to numerous letters received from patrons of his Theatre, and also to hundreds of applications at the box-office, for the revival of some of the Old Comedies, that the vast success of the new drama,

UP AT THE HILLS.

And the nightly increasing audiences to witness the fine acting, superb scenery, exquisite music and picturesque costumes make it imperative to continue its performance in conjunction with the greatly cast afterpieces for the present.

Notice will be given of the change.
WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE, Dec. 31.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GRAND GALA WEEK,
MONDAY, Dec. 23, and
FOR THE SEASON.
First appearance in New-York of the World-Renowned
PEAK FAMILY,
VOCALISTS, HARPISTS,
AND
LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS.

CARD.—This popular place of amusement for the past eight months has been undergoing repairs, at a cost of some thousands of dollars. It has been remodeled, walls newly frescoed, stage appointments and scenery renewed, seats raised and curtained, and decorated in a style superior to any saloon in the City.

First appearance in New-York of
Mr. ALBERT H. FERNALD, Pianist and Balladist.
CONSOLIDATION OF TWO SEPARATE COMPANIES.

The evening's entertainment will embrace new Songs, Ballads, Duets, new Bell Music, &c.

TWO HUNDRED SILVER BELLS.
Admission 25 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Box Office open every day, from 8 to 5, commencing on Saturday, Dec. 21, when seats can be secured for the opening night, Monday, Dec. 23.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

A GRAND MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, when children will be admitted for 15 cents.

C. C. CHASE, Business Manager.
CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO
GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN.
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock.
AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK.
Price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts.
Reserved arm chairs, 25 cents extra; private boxes from $3 to $5.
GRAND FAREWELL SERIES OF
HERRMANN'S
SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.
Assisted by the Orchestra of the Opera.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) CHRISTMAS DAY,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
The first in the AFTERNOON, at 2, and the second in the EVENING, at 8.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 28,
TWO PERFORMANCES, FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Box Office open daily, from 8 to 5, when seats may be secured.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
THIRTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted.)
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

"THE MESSIAH," AT IRVING HALL. Irving-place, corner of 15th-st., on the EVENING OF CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25, 1861, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. Solos sustained by Miss M. BRAINERD, Mme. STOEPEL, Mr. G. F. ILSLEY, Mr. J. R. THOMAS. Pianist, Mr. C. W. BEAMES. Trumpet Obligato by HARVEY B. DODWORTH. Full Chorus and Powerful Orchestra under the direction of Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Music Stores of W. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Firth & Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st.; Piano Warerooms of F. I. Ilsley & Co., No. 286 Bowery; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; Lewis H. Embree, No. 134 Bowery; W. B. Parkin, No. 471 8th-av.; and at the doors on the evening of the Concert. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

*** A new National Hymn. "Keep step to the Music of Union," by GEORGE F. BRISTOW, just published, by H. B. Dodworth, No. 6 Astor-place.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE BY THEODORE TILTON
ON
THE LATEST QUESTIONS OF THE WAR,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents at James Miller's Bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; *Anti-Slavery* Office, No 5 Beckman-st.; *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beckman-st. Seats reserved (entrance on 3d-av.) for gentlemen with ladies, if the tickets are purchased before 5 P. M. on Thursday.

MEDICAL LECTURES TO LADIES, BY MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, Practicing Physician, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Admission free. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
THE NEW PLAY A SUCCESS.
The Museum was crowded last night with the beauty and elite of the city, to see
THE NEW HOLIDAY PIECE,
ONDINA;
OR,
THE SPIRIT OF THE WATERS,
with Randall's great Spectacular Mechanical Scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY;
OR,
THE ABODE OF THE FAIRIES IN THE ENCHANTED FOREST.

And a more delighted and enthusiastic audience was never assembled in this city, and the universal judgment was, that this is the

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND GORGEOUS SCENE

ever witnessed in America. Indeed, it makes one forget the humdrum scenes of real life, and

TRANSPORTS HIM TO FAIRY LANDS,

where all the dreams of childhood are realized, and the imagery of the novelist is visible to the eye. It will be repeated

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock. The following
GRAND GALAXY OF NOVELTIES
Will also be on exhibition at all hours:
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador;
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt,
THE GRAND AQUARIA,

With its myriads of Living Fish from every Sea and River, its EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, and 12 LIVING SEA-HORSES IN ONE OF ITS TANKS.

THE GREAT MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON. THE MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, LIVING MONSTER TURTLES, THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS, and a multitude of other Novelties, nowhere to be found but at Barnum's Museum.

TO-MORROW (Christmas Day) there will be splendid performances nearly every hour, at each of which the above New Play, and the Bower of Beauty will be presented.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE

THIS EVENING.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
and
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
will be presented
A SIMPLE STORY,
in two acts, called
LITTLE TOM;
Or, A CHRISTMAS CAROL,
and a new burlesque, in one act, called
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Both pieces will be presented with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW DRESSES,
and
CASTS EMBRACING THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
There will be a
GRAND MATINEE
on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
when will be played
BOTH THE NEW PIECES.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND GALA NIGHT
In celebration of
CHRISTMAS.
THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,)
Will be presented the new grand spectacular drama of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY;
Or, the
BRIDES OF GLENGARIFF.
Received nightly with the warmest expressions of admiration and delight, in which
MR. and MRS. WILLIAMS
sustain leading characters.
To be preceded by
OUR GAL,
and followed by Lover's charming Extravaganza of
THE HAPPY MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.
In order to afford all an opportunity of witnessing the splendid Irish legendary fairy spectacle of
O DONOGHUE,
OR THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY,
That superb pageant will be repeated THIS EVENING.
In the course of "Christmas Eve,"
SANTA CLAUS
Will appear in the ring, and distribute his Christmas presents to the juvenile portion of the audience.
In the course of the Holidays will also be produced, in most superb style, a new and effective
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
For several weeks in preparation, and gotten up at immense cost.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, 1861.—Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. An Entertainment for the special benefit and relief of the Widows and Orphans of the SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS, N. Y. S. M., whose husbands and fathers have given their lives for their adopted country, and to assist the Wounded Men of the regiment now in this City. To promote the above benevolent purpose, WM. GIBSON, Esq., has kindly given the use of the finest room in his establishment, free of rent, lighting, &c.; and Mr. C. KEMBLE MASON having volunteered his professional services, the entire net proceeds will be devoted to the relief and comfort of the Widows, Orphans, and Wounded of the Seventy-Ninth Highlanders, N. Y. S. M., during the severities of the coming Winter. In aid of the above charity, Mr. C. KEMBLE MASON will deliver a Discourse on the Life, Writings and Genius of ROBERT BURNS, illustrated by Readings and Recitations from his most striking and beautiful poems, humorous as well as serious, at GIBSON'S BUILDINGS, corner of Broadway and 13th-st. Tickets 50c. each, to be had at the door.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. USIEH & CO., corner South-3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depot No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability, stand unsurpassed.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, A FRENCH ORGAN, watches, diamonds, jewelry, cigars, safes, books, papers, paintings, cutlery, guns, pistols, portmonnaies, a small steam engine, &c., &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c. J. F. JONES,
No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of those celebrated Fischer's Pianos—acknowledged the best Pianos in the world—with overstrung scale, patent damper, and fully warranted.

A VERY FINE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO for sale for $610; has all modern improvements, full iron frame, overstrung bass, and very handsome case; it is fully warranted by best City makers. Call at No. 89 Henry-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WILL SELL UNtil February 1, their stock of new and second-hand Pianos very cheap for cash. Their Automatic Melodeon is also on exhibition at their warerooms, 487 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—FIFTEEN PIANO-fortes and one melodeon for sale or to let very cheap; to let at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and $6 a month, or for sale at $20, $60, $75, $90, $150, and Æolian for $275, and pianos tuned, by M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SKATES.

50,000 PAIRS SKATES AT A. & E. ELBERS, No. 15 Platt-st., manufacturers' depot. 10,000 pairs Brooklyn Patent Skates, 15 Platt-st.

THE SONS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

Anniversary Dinner at the Astor House.

A Superb Civil and Military Entertainment.

Addresses by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Rev. Drs. Adams and Storrs, Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Hon. Charles Anderson, Gov. Curtin, Hon. H. J. Raymond, and Others.

Anthem by Wm. Ross Wallace, and a Poem by John G. Saxe.

Letters from President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Lord Lyons, Governors Morgan, Andrew, and Others.

The New-England Society celebrated its fifty-sixth anniversary festival, at the Astor House, yesterday evening. The hour fixed for the commencement of the banquet was six P. M., but the hall was not thrown open until nearly seven, long ere which time a very large assemblage of members and invited guests crowded the adjacent parlors. Among them were many citizens of eminence from New-York as well as from New-England, and no inconsiderable representation of both arms of the National service.

When dinner was at length served, the grand saloon of the Astor presented a truly brilliant spectacle —one worthy of the Society, the occasion and the jovial Christmas season. The excessively inclement weather outside was only calculated to enhance the pleasure of the guests who were to enjoy the fruit of the preparations that had been made to insure their gratification and comfort.

The immense apartment was lighted to the utmost, and three tables, extending the entire length of the saloon, glittered with handsome services of china and plate, interspersed with appropriate emblematic devices in confectionery. The cross-table at the head of the room, exclusively set apart for the officers of the Society and its honorary guests, was raised sufficiently to be visible from all sides. Directly above it, among the drapery of the overhanging canopy, hung the portrait of WASHINGTON, with two similar paintings in oil representing FRANKLIN and ADAMS, one on the right and the other on the left of the central piece.

The rich ornaments of the tables most remarked were skillful and tasteful efforts of the minor arts illustrating subjects noted in New-England history, as for instance: The Landing of the Pilgrims—The *Mayflower* and King PHILIP. A beautiful statuette of WASHINGTON adorned the middle board, and near by a handsome representation of Fortress Monroe attracted attention. Floral vases, Gothic temples, allegories in sugar and wax, appropriate to the age and country, abounded, and, in fine, nothing had been omitted that could please the eye, while the printed bills of fare, fluttering at every plate, extended the most unbounded promise of all that an exquisite *cuisine* could offer.

Two hundred and twenty-five members of the Society and their friends filed into the hall at 6¾ o'clock, and took their seats at the long tables, while under the canopy the officers of the Society and the invited guests were placed, where they could not only see the whole assemblage, but themselves be distinctly visible and audible to every one present.

The officers for the present year are:

President—WILLIAM M. EVARTS, LL. D.
First Vice President—Henry A. Hurlbut.
Second Vice President—Charles A. Stetson.
Counsellors—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. Curtis Noyes, LL. D., W. N. Blakeman, M. D., S. N. Stebbins.
Assistant Counsellors—Le Grand Lockwood, Edwin J. Brown, Nathaniel Hayden, Simeon Draper, John W. Quincy, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Joseph H. Choate, Elliott C. Cowdin.
Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

Mr. EVARTS occupying the centre, the invited guests sat near him; on the right Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Hon. Hiram Barney Collector of the Port; Judge Daly, Chairman of St. Patrick's Society; Judge Roosevelt, Chairman of the St. Nicholas Society; Hon. Henry J. Raymond, and Col. Russell, of Gov. Curtin's Staff; on the left Gen. Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, in United States undress uniform; Rev. Dr. Adams, of Madison-square; John G. Saxe, the celebrated humorist; Hon. Charles Anderson, whose late escape from the far South has excited wide public interest; Rev. Charles B. Jones, Chaplain in the United States Navy, and Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn.

The first sensation of the evening was the appearance of Gen. ANDERSON, who, as he advanced arm in arm with Mr. EVARTS, to the head of the room, was greeted with the warmest demonstrations of applause.

At 7 o'clock the proceedings were opened by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who pronounced grace with much impressiveness and feeling. An hour was then devoted to the satisfactory discussion of an elegant entertainment. During this agreeable exercise, which was enlivened by the unsurpassed music of Dodworth's Band, a number of distinguished guests arrived, among whom Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of New-York, and Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Ex-Governor of Kansas, were the most observed.

The repast having been concluded with a blessing by Rev. Dr. STORRS, Mr. EVARTS, as President of the Society, addressed the company assembled as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. EVARTS said it became him to express his thanks for the honor they had conferred upon him by choosing him again their President. The Society this year had spent in deeds of charity all the funds that the dues of members had yielded. The numbers of the Society has still kept up, and the same spirit and interest which had attended its history hitherto then prevailed. They had met to celebrate that day upon which the forefathers first stepped upon Plymouth Rock. A year ago they met in the middle darkness of that starless night which brooded over the country until the guns of Sumter announced the breaking day. [Applause.] They met in the full blaze of war kindled by the spirit of the Pilgrims. They had occasion to rejoice that the skill and energy of the forefathers had descended to their posterity. The magnificent sacrifices of the forefathers were made for their descendants. He did not doubt that the virtue and powers of their ancestors, rested upon their children for the lasting benefit of mankind.

The President concluded by offering the first regular toast:

The Day we Celebrate—We have always cherished it in the sunshine of prosperity, and when dangers threaten, we will turn to the landing of the Pigrims, and find heart for any fate, and strength for any enterprise.

REV. DR. ADAMS' REMARKS.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in responding, said it had always been the custom of the Society to render due honor to the clergy. He had just been informed that the sentiment had been submitted to another member of the profession, who he thought could do more justice to it than he could himself. He did not like to confess that he had nothing to say. That sentiment suggested to him that they were in peculiar circumstances. There was never an occasion when the Society should celebrate the day with more earnestness than the present. There was a veil which hid our future. In regard to the past it was all ours. We could not better employ ourselves than to look back upon the past of our history. The past was fixed in a foundation as firm as the Pilgrims' Rock. [Applause.] The events of history were not disconnected. When we turned from the past and looked to the future, we did not believe that we were to drop perpendicularly into nothingness; he did not believe that God has substituted disunion for constitutional authority, anarchy for freedom. He believed that the oak gathered strength by the storm, and we believed that our people would gain new life by this struggle. [Applause.] Our brightest history lies in the future—not in the past. [Applause.] In conclusion he would recite an ode, which had been read at Charleston thirty years ago, on the Fourth of July. Though it was calculated for the meridian of Massachusetts, it would do for any adjacent State. [Great applause.]

The following regular toast was then offered, and received with rapturous applause:

The President of the United States.

After the Band had played a National air, the Chairman read the following letter, received from the President of the United States:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt, this morning, of your kind invitation for 22d December next, and to state that nothing but [illegible] of public affairs could prevent me from availing myself of the privilege you have been so thoughtful as to tender.

I regret the more deeply the necessity that deprives me of the pleasure of meeting the New-England Society on this occasion, since, at no former time, have the memory and example of our forefathers furnished a more instructive subject for our contemplation than now, when the institutions they founded are threatened by armed insurrection, and all the powers of the Government are pledged to the support of the principles for which they toiled and suffered.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

To L. B. WYMAN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

The next toast was then offered:

The Governor of the State of New-York.

When the cheers had somewhat subsided, the President read the following telegram from Gov. MORGAN:

ALBANY, 2 o'clock P. M.

Expecting to be able to accept your kind invitation, I have not before acknowledged it. I now find that duties here will prevent me from being present. Will you express to your distinguished guests my regrets for this, and extend my cordial thanks?

The next toast was:

The City of New-York: The united industry, arts and commerce of the world have made her what she is; all nations and races are at home within her hospitable halls. Amid the great company, the children of the Pilgrims have found a welcome for which their best endeavors and achievements will be but a poor return.

The President regretted to say that the Mayor elect of the City of New-York had been prevented against his wishes from being present. It might not be known to all of them that the first Mayor of the City of New-York was a native of New-England, and that his ashes now reposed in a New-England churchyard. He was an honest and an excellent Mayor. Of the last Mayor of the City of New-York, it was but fair that he should say, in justice to him, that he was not a native of New-England. [Loud applause.]

The following toast was the next in order:

The Volunteers of the War: From each State, at the call of its patriotic Governor, they hastened to the defence of the National Capital; they will take no steps homeward till their country's flag is vindicated and its peace restored.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER'S REMARKS.

He was called upon most unexpectedly to address them. It was four years since he had been called upon by their distinguished President to be present at their anniversary. He had then just returned from Kansas. It was the great question there of liberty and self-government. An attempt was made to force upon the people of Kansas an institution against their will, and rather to see the institution forced upon the people, he retired from public life. He was from Pennsylvania, and was glad to see so many volunteers rallying from every State to defend their country. They were resolved that this war should never terminate till the Union flag shall wave over every sea, gulf and State of the Union. [Applause.] He was proud that New-England was a portion of the common country. This was no ordinary contest in in which the country was engaged, and we are not only responsible to the people of America, but also to the whole civilized world, and upon the fate of this Union was dependant the fate of liberty through the world. Hitherto it had been supposed that this Government in the presence of treason and dissension at home, assailed by this doctrine, this *poison* of secession was utterly weak and impotent, but by our success in this great contest we will prove to all the earth that it is the strongest Government that has ever existed. These 600,000 men in arms to lay down their lives for their country are ready to sustain its flag not only against England, but against domestic treason. This Government will emerge from the conflict grander, mightier, more sublime than ever—more respectable at home and abroad, more conclusive a proof to the people of all nations that authority based upon liberty is eternal! [Great applause.]

Mr. WALKER did not advocate war with England or any other—[VOICE—"Or any other man!" and laughter]—but if England, forgetting a common language, a common race and a common history of liberty—if, forgetting all these things, and all her alleged principles of thirty years, she shall make herself the ally of that power which has derided all—then, if we do not fight her now, she will have sown the seeds of an everlasting hatred, and the time will come when the flag of the American Union shall float victoriously over every aare of British-American soil! [Loud and long continued cheering.] The band here played "John Brown's Hymn," in the chorus of which the majority of all present united, concluding with an outburst of "Yankee Doodle," which could scarcely be heard for that crowned the favorite melody.

Mr. EVARTS, introducing the next regular toast, said that, as President of the Society, he would remark upon a thought suggested by some words let fall by the honorable gentleman who had last spoken, that he was decidedly of the opinion that, if to this envious quarrel thrust upon us by our haughty sisters, there was to be added the frown of our jealous mother, we can settle the whole family quarrel now, very nicely, together. [Great hilarity and applause.]

Appropos to this belief, Mr. EVARTS read the sentiment:

The Clergy of New-England—In defence of her cherishek principles, they still maintain the ancient alliance between the Bible and the Sword.

In receiving the foregoing toast, the entire company joined, with fine effect, in singing, to the air of "Old Hundred," a beautiful national anthem, by WM. ROSE WALLAUE, entitled:

THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

God of the Free! upon Thy breath
  Our flag is for the Right unrolled,
As broad and brave as when its Stars
  First lit the hallowed time of old.

For Duty still its folds shall fly;
  For Honor still its glories burn,
Where Truth, Religion, Valor, guard
  The patriot's sword and martyr's urn.

No tyrant's impious step is ours;
  No lust of power on nations rolled:
Our Flag—for *friends* a starry sky;
  For *traitors*, storm in every fold!

O thus we'll keep our Nation's life,
  Nor fear the bolt by despots hurled:
The blood of all the world is here,
  And they who strike us strike the world!

God of the Free! our Nation bless
  In its strong manhood at its birth,
And make its life a Star of Hope
  For all the struggling of the Earth.

Then shout beside thine Oak, O North!
  O South! wave answer with thy Palm,
And in our Union's heritage
  Together sing the Nation's Psalm!

When the hymn had ceased, Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, responded to the sentiment.

REV. DR. STORRS' REMARKS.

Commencing with a humorous allusion to his total lack of preparation for so brilliant an audience and so warm a call, the reverend gentleman, in an address of mingled wit and eloquence, indicated the channels through which the public mind of New-England had been trained and shaped by her clergy. Her old town records, the moss-covered monuments erected in her old church yards to the memory of her pastors, the spires that dot her surface tell that religion has been a real living influence, stimulating the thoughts and efforts of her sons continually. Miss MARTINEAN had somewhere said that there were three sexes—men, women and clergymen. [Laughter.] He did not know what clerical company that authoress had kept, but this he knew, that for souls full of purpose, heads full of sense, lips full of wit and limbs full of muscle, among the clergy of New-England could be found as thorough specimens of manhood as the whaleman pursuing his gigantic game, the statesman threading the intricacies of diplomacy, or the soldier striving in the front of battle. [Prolonged applause.] After a glowing tribute to the enterprise of New-England, and numerous happy illustrations of the progress she has made in arts and science, the Reverend gentleman reverted to her splendid display of patriotism in arms, and thus concluded: "If, then, in this momentous struggle, it becomes necessary, in order to save the integrity of the Republic, to do any one thing, do it! If American Slavery is to sink beneath the crests of the mountains, and the soil of the fields and the bosom of the waters is to bury it, let it thus pass away, and be obliterated from the sight of men! [Cries of "Good," "Good."] Clinging to principle, and anchored as the Suspension Bridge at Niagara is anchored to the rocks, to the memories of the past, let us feel what is true—

That the star-flowering banner must never be furled,
For its blossoms of light are the hope of the world.

The next toast was:

The Union of the States, of all the States—"It may cost treasure and it may cost blood, but it will stand and will amply compensate for both."

GOV. CURTIN'S REMARKS.

Responded to very forcibly and eloquently by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, who expressed the loyalty and determination of his State in glowing colors. The rebellion was to be crushed and the Government sustained, at all hazards, and the country indeed become the land of the free once more! [Long-continued applause and tremendous cheering accompanied Gov. CURTIN throughout.

The next sentiment was—

The Guns of Fort Sumter—A warning and rally to a brave people to defend their Government, their Constitution, their liberties.

REMARKS OF HON. CHAS. ANDERSON.

This called Hon. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of the General, to his feet, and the assembled company were entertained with a most amusing and interesting address, replete with incident and anecdote, during which three hearty cheers were given for PETTIGREW, the loyal citizen of South Carolina. At the conclusion of Mr. ANDERSON's speech, the guns of the miniature Fort Sumter at the end of the central table, appropriately fired a mimic series of discharges amid great cheering.

Mr. EVARTS then read the succeeding sentiment:

The Press—"Let it be loyal to Country and loyal to Truth."

REMARKS OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the New-York TIMES, appropriately said that the Press was in the habit of speaking, not through the lips of men, but for itself; and that mighty as were its duties and responsibilities they were not greater than the responsibility incumbent upon those who supported it. If it had not been fully equal to all that was expected of it in this great crisis that was the fault of those who sustained it. The struggle, no matter what might be the opinions of each individual, whether right or wrong, was a struggle for empire—the empire of a principle. It may be for or against Slavery, but the main grand idea was, whether 30,000,000 of people, with a Christian religion, an English education and training and an inherent devotion to freedom, were capable of self-government, or whether their whole system was a gross delusion, to be separated into twenty or thirty minor delusions, and so cease from place and influence on the earth. While deploring the idea of war with any foreign Power, Mr. RAYMOND expressed the belief that should it come it would but prove the grandeur of a Republican Government resting on the will of the people. Our Government had, in every element, civil and military, just shown itself to be the strongest ever devised. After showing how we had stood every test that would have ruined any other State on the globe, sneeringly as our friends across the water had tainted us with our supposed internal weakness, we were, if aroused, able to cope with a world in arms, with truth and justice on our side. The powers which, eminating from the people, had for the peopole's sake, and by their will been assumed by Government, would be sestored to them, and the brilliant statesmanship now conducting our foreign affairs would leave no opening for the wars with which jealous and hostile nations menaced us. [Long and enthusiastic cheering.]

The next toast was:

The Common Schools of New-England—True liberty is the child of knowledge. She pines and dies in the arms of ignorance.

REMARKS OF JOHN G. SAXE.

Mr. SAXE, after referring to several distinguished poets, professors and editors, who were the product of the schools of New-England, sat down, but was again called up by the President, and recited the following inimitable poem, which was received with repeated cheers:

PILGRIM.

A POEM BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Good friends, we're assembled in pleasant array
To honor the birth of that glorious day
When the *Mayflower*, storing in cabin and hold
More brethren by far than her register told,
(A heavier cargo and far richer freight
Than was e'er underwritten in Wall-street or State,)
Gave forth from her bosom the Puritan flock
And set them safe down on that veritable rock
Which still, in the spite of all world mutation,
To Religion's fast anchor and Freedom's foundation.
Good friends, pray allow me, a true Yankee blade
As e'er "whittled," or "guessed," or offered to "trade,"
A moment to speak, in my free rhyming way,
Of the glorious Pilgrims we honor to-day.
Imprimis—they held as the cheapest of things
Those human inventions called "nobles" and "kings,"
And reckoned a "deacon" themselves had appointed
Much greater than one whom the Pope had annointed.
Thought Satan, than surplices purer and whiter,
And a mite of God's grace of more might than a mitre.
If their faces were long, their endurance was longer;
With prejudice strong, the head-principle stronger.
If a scowl on their weather-worn foreheads might lurk,
Remember their labor wa'nt holiday work!
They might well be allowed an occasional frown
Who brought Freedom up and the wilderness down
A solemn demeanor was surely their right,
Who had Nature, and Satan and Indians to fight.
That the men had their faults, there's not the least doubt;
But let Vigilance carefully search them all out,
And let Prejudice double the figures—and then
You still have remaining such models of men
As the world ever saw, and will ne'er be again!
Let their enemies dwell on their faults as they may,
Be it ours to remember their virtues to-day.
Let no man forget how they suffered and fought
For freedom of conscience, and freedom of thought;
Let us never forget how they toiled for the prize,
Which now, our own heritage, gladdens our eyes;
Wherein we behold a "meeting-house" spire—
An academy dome, or a factory fire;
Wherever true Progress, in matter or mind,
Leaves Indolence stupidly gazing behind;
While she drives through the earth her imperial team,
O'er pathways of iron, with horses of steam;
And long ere you hear her chariots humming,
Bids the lightning proclaim, "Clear the track! she is coming!"
There, see! up aloft, with his hand on the rein,
There's a solemn old Puritan guiding the train!
Forgive him his faults, like a generous man,
You rival his goodness and strength—if you can!

The President called on Col. ROBERT ANDERSON to respond to the toast, "The Army and Navy," which he did in a few brief and impressive words.

Rev. Mr. JONES, of the Mariners' Church, followed with a speech of much pathos in eulogy of the heroism of the navy.

Judge DALY responded to the toast "To our sister Societies," and paid an eloquent tribute to Col. CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners at Charleston, which was loudly cheered. His reference to the reported escape of Col. CORCORAN, during the confusion which prevailed at the great conflagration in Charleston, brought the audience to their feet in a round of enthusiastic applause. It was now nearly 1 o'clock; the last toast was read, and was left to speak for itself.

Letters were received from Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; Gov. HOLBROOK and Gen. FREMONT, and the following were read in addition to those printed above:

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1861.

To C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House:

DEAR SIR: Pray present my apology to the Sons of New-England for declining their invitation to the New-England Dinner. My duties here allow me little enjoyment of the Holidays. If it were an Old-England dinner instead of a New-England feast, I would certainly strain a point to attend. I would like so good an opportunity to attempt to show to our cousins across the seas that there is no material benefit or moral influence that can accrue to us that will not also increase the prosperity and greatness of Great Britain, and that every disaster that befalls the United States is also pregnant with suffering and sorrow, sooner or later to be borne by Great Britain. Express my warmest acknowledgments to the Committee, and believe me,

Ever faithfully, your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LORD LYONS' LETTER.

Lord LYONS has only to-day had the honor to receive the invitation dated the 24th of last month, which the Committee of Arrangements of the New-England Society, in the City of New-York, have been so good as to address to him. He regrets extremely that his official engagements make it impossible for him to accept it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1861

GOV. ANDREW'S LETTER.

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1861.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, President, and L. B. Wyman, Esq., Secretary of the New-England Society, New-York:

MY DEAR SIRS: I owe you my sincerest gratitude for the compliment of your invitation to attend the celebration of Forefathers Day and to dine with your Society, which at each returning anniversary piously commemorated that day in the great commercial metropolis of the country the Pilgrims helped to found and to illustrate. If I was to consult my own hearty wishes and seek my own pleasure, I should hasten to a seat at your banquet. I trust I may hold this pleasure and honor in reserve, for a more fortunate opportunity hereafter, and let us all hope that the next Pilgrim Anniversary will find our National peace restored, the rights of the people secured, the Government unchallenged by rebellion, the happiness and welfare regarded of every child of humanity beneath our flag, and our country started anew on our blessed career of peaceful glory and of generous benefaction to mankind.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the best wishes to your Society, your obliged and obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE SHIP ISLAND EXPEDITION.

Hurrying Forward the Remainder of the Forces—Gen. Butler's Department, &c.

The steamship *Constitution*, at Boston, is now loading with stores and munitions of war, preparatory to sailing on her second trip to Ship Island. She will carry out on this occasion about 2,800—perhaps 3,000—troops. The Maine Twelfth, Col. SHEPLEY, and two others, one of which will be a cavalry regiment, are to constitute the second party of the expedition. The ship will be loaded under the personal supervision of Capt. FLETCHER, before the troops are admitted on board, and thus much delay will be avoided. The clipper ship *King Fisher*, chartered to carry supplies for the army, sailed nearly three weeks since, and must, before this, have landed her cargo at Ship Island. The ship *Black Warrior* is now loading at Boston for the same destination. This will make the seventh transport which has gone forward, and the number of troops over 6,000. The *Constitution* will probably leave on Thursday, Gen. BUTLER accompanying the troops.

LORD LYONS' DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 23.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Washington saying that "Lord LYONS will not present his dispatches in regard to the *Trent* affair until the Admiral of the West India Squadron shall act upon his instructions to proceed to Boston harbor."

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the North Star with $822,058 in Treasure.

Important from the United States of Colombia.

Submission of the State of Santander to Mosquera.

Intelligence from the South Pacific States.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, from Aspinwall on the 14th, arrived at this port last night with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. She left New-York on the 2d inst. at 1.10 P. M., and arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 11th inst., at 6 A. M. Sailed again on the 14th inst. at 6 P. M., and arrived on the 23d inst. at 5½ P. M. She brings $822,058 81 in specie.

The English steamer at Aspinwall reported that the *Sumter* was coaling at Port Royal, Martinique, when the U. S. sloop-of-war *Iroquois* arrived and intended to sieze her, but a French man-of-war lying in the port objected to it as a breach of neutrality. The same night the Frenchman put to sea, and the *Iroquois*, taking her to be the *Sumter*, followed her. On overtaking the French vessel and discovering her mistake, she immediately put back to secure her prize, but meantime the *Sumter* had taken advantage of the opportunity to escape, leaving the *Iroquois* to seek her elsewhere.

[The above is probably only a somewhat different version of the escape already reported.—ED. TIMES.]

The *North Star* brings no later news from California, but from New-Granada—or rather from the United States of Colombia—the intelligence is important. It will be found in detail in the letter of our correspondent below.

We have Panama papers to the 14th inst., containing news from the South Pacific.

The political state of Chili is more satisfactory, and the liberal Administration of Señor PEREZ, combined with the decided attitude of the country, continues to gain the confidence and the good will of the people.

Off Point San Antonio, some forty miles south of Valparaiso, a French transport ship, the *Resource*, bound to Callao, was wrecked. Upwards of six hundred souls were on board when she struck, but up to the time of leaving it was reported that not more than five or six persons had been saved. A boat left the vessel laden with some twenty people, but had not since been seen or heard of.

The news from Bolivia is by no means encouraging. It was thought more blood would shortly be shed in addition to the terrible massacre recently perpetrated.

Gen. SAN RAMON has received a very large number of votes for the Presidency of Peru, and will probably be elected.

Trouble is expected during the elections.

SAN RAMON was at Arequipa, where he had been joined by 3,000 additional troops. The increase of the army in that city had caused a great scarcity of provisions.

The specie brought by the *North Star* is consigned as follows:

Order	$9,778	Wm. Heller & Co.	$11,000
P. Naylor	15,000	M. C. Hawley & Co.	5,432
Roberts, Morrison & Co.	14,000	Frank Baker	15,520
J. S. Hayward	3,000	Richard Patrick	39,000
Richard Patrick	26,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	10,930
Order	5,000	John Phelan	10,000
Order	2,500	Eugene Kelly & Co.	102,000
J. H. Coghill	8,000	Metropolitan Bank	52,505
Jennings & Brewster	8,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	205,000
Jansen, Bond & Co.	6,000	Am. Ex. Bank	37,000
Am. Ex. Bank	45,000	J Heller & Bro.	8,800
Ballin & Sanders	30,000	Scholle & Bros.	25,400
J. B. Newton & Co.	6,000	Richard Patrick	7,200
C. H. Grant & Co.	4,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	16,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	18,000	J. G. Parker & Sons.	6,000
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	33,991	Tappan & Starbuck	7,000
Eppinger & Co.	6,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	23,000
Total			$822,058

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$779	Colgate & Hoffman	$1,876
Linden & Kingley	200	Wells, Fargo & Co.	380
Order	600	Russell H. Hoadley	645
B. Howard Sons	800	Ribon & Munos	1,000
Total			$6,081

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Important from Bogota—The State of Santander Pacified—Gen. Mosquera Gone to Antioquia—Troops Sent There from Bogota—The State of Cauca—Political Conspiracy at Panama—Banishment of the Conspirators—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

We have, by the transient British steamer *Talisman*, which arrived from Santa Martha at Aspinwall on the evening of the 12th, twelve days' later news from Bogota, the capital, viz.: to the 28th of November. The most important event has been the submission of the rebel leader CANAL, of the State of Santander, to the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President. CANAL proposed, through Señor VILLAFANE, to lay down his arms, on condition that the safety of his officers and men should be guaranteed, and that the place of SALGAR as Governor of Santander should be filled by another to be designated by MOSQUERA, which proposals were accepted. So that important State has joined the fortunes of the successful General, leaving only two of the nine States in which there are guerrillas in arms against the Government—Antioquia and Cauca.

Gen. MOSQUERA has been a long time preparing to invade Antioquia at the head of his forces in that State, and only waited to dispose of CANAL previously. He was to leave Bogota Dec. 1, for that purpose. He does not anticipate much fighting, as he has many friends in the State, and a force very much superior to his enemy. The force in Antioquia had been reinforced by 600 men, under the command of Col. MORIANO OLARTE, and Gen. VINCENTE GUTIERREZ DE PINEREZ has been named first in comman there under MOSQUERA.

Orders were received at Honda, on the Magdalena, to prepare cuartels for 1,000 men, 500 of which were momentarily expected on Dec. 2. These men are also to operate against Antioquia.

Dr. FRANCISCO JAVIER ZALDUA had been placed at the head of the Government during the absence of MOSQUERA from Bogota.

News of about the same date from the interior of the State of Cauca, as that transmitted to you by last steamer, had been received at Bogota. Gen. LOPEZ, MOSQUERA's chief in that State, writes that he had taken such measures as would secure the surrender of ARBOLEDA in a very short period. ARBOLEDA was still at Popayan, the Capital, but his small force had been much decreased by desertions. The prospect, on the whole, appears to be that this prolonged and miserable war will soon come to a close.

Some Carthagenians and disaffected persons from Santa Martha, have been trying to overthrow the Government of Gov. GUERDIA at Panama, on account of his having joined the new Mosquera Government. Evidence went to show that a conspiracy existed to this end, and that the Police force had been partly bought over, several of the Police having confessed that they had been tampered with. The Governor acted promptly in the matter by arresting several of the ringleaders, among whom were Dr. JARANIELLO, Señors JOAQUIN VELEZ, ARRANJO, PORRAS, VARAS, &c. Col. VIZCO, late Intendente-General, having promised to leave on the next Peruvian steamer, was not arrested. The others, including some Panamenos, went to Guayaquil on the British steamer *Anne*. Stories are in circulation that the conspirators intended to kill the Governor, Secretary of State and some influential Liberals of the Arosemena family, but I do not hear that there is any proof of any such intention.

Señor QUIJANO, Commissioner of Gen. MOSQUERA to Panama, to negotiate the admission of the State into the new Colombian Pact, finds himself forestalled by the late decree of the Governor, joining in the Pact on condition that the Guardia-Murillo Convention, lately made at Aspinwall, shall be respected. Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA has just been named special and sole Commissioner on the part of the State, to go to Bogota and finally settle this matter.

Señor QUIJANO sent on the *Anne* 500 or 600 muskets to the Mosquera Party at Buenaventura, for use against the forces of ARBOLEDA. An attempt was made to get arms from Panama to the rebels, but failed.

Panama is overrun just now with exiled Mexicans, generally in a destitute condition. They come from the West Coast, being ordered off, on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

The regular day of sailing of the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, the 15th, will be postponed a few days, in order to replace the shaft broken at Punta Arenas.

Capt. GRIFFIN, of New-York steamships, is here *en route* for Nicaragua, ostensibly to make arrangements for reopening the old Nicaragua transit line. The harbor of Greytown must first be reopened, and the road and bridges rebuilt from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, the first of which would not be an easy matter. It is probable this is nothing more than the repetition of an old dodge of some one in New-York to sell old steamships to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The United States flag-steamer *Lancaster* has not yet left Panama for San Francisco, but will probably go as soon as Monday. The United States steam-covette *Wyoming* is on the South coast. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Panama. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall, and ought to be relieved by a steamer, as she is of no use here in case a pirate is to be overhauled, and beside, she is altogether too small to contain 85 men and officers, under a hot deck, in rainy weather, in such a suffocating latitude.

From St. Johns, P. R.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Capt. BETSWORTH, of the schooner *Addie E. Barnes*, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to the 9th inst. Three or four days previous a Spanish steamer arrived, loaded with troops, and immediately sailed for Mexico.

A Spanish Government steamer was daily expected at Porto Rico for Mexico, with Gen. PRIM on board, to take command of the Spanish forces in Mexico. Several companies, garrisoned at Porto Rico, volunteered to go to Mexico, and sailed in the first mentioned steamer.

THE EXECUTION OF LANAHAN.

FREDERICK, Monday, Dec. 23.

LANAHAN was hung at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He died without a struggle. The body was taken possession of by his friends. Many citizens were present as spectators.

The weather is stormy.

THE BRIG ST. MARY CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The brig *St. Mary*, Capt. BREVOOR, which left Pernambuco on Nov. 16, loaded with sugar, reports that on Dec. 4, latitude 29°, longitude 69°, she encountered a N. E. gale of most unusual violence, which caused her to lay to for six days. During the storm her sails were split, and her bulwarks stove in. On Dec. 10, latitude 28° 37', longitude 72° 40', she encountered a suspicious-looking schooner ahead, which stood on the wind, until about five points on the brig's weather bow, when she wore around and endeavored to head the brig off. The brig kept off, and was followed in chase by the schooner, but after a smart run she was left astern, evidently doing her best to overtake the *St. Mary*.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT
OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The sudden departure of the special bearer of dispatches was owing to the fact that he desired to take one of KNOX's latest New-Year styles, to wear it at "'ome" on that day as a trophy from Hamerica. It will produce as much excitement among the hatters at 'ome as did the arrest of the rebel Ministers.

[Advertisement.]

The holiday preparations at Barnum's are progressing finely, and if the public realize one-half what BARNUM seems determined they shall, his Museum will afford the most brilliant attractions ever presented to our citizens. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Dr. Homeyard, daughter and servant, F. Smith, late U. S. Consul at Barbados; Capt. Briggs, late of ship J. W. Fannin.

In brig Nellie Mowe, from St. Thomas—P. S. Marshall, B. C. Peacock, B. Peacock, G. P. C. Raven.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22	Sun sets 4 38	Moon rises...12 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 35	Gov. Island. 1 24	Hell Gate.... 2 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 23.

Cleared.

Ships Western Empire, McLaughlin, Boston, Hallett & Carman; F. B. Cutting, Maloney, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Salen, (Br.,) Robertson, Bristol; Mary, Orr, Amsterdam, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Ruthven, Williams, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Lyngoel, Henrichsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hannah Thornton, Johnson, Havana, N. H. Brigham; Nuggett, (Br.,) Brownlow, Nuevitas, Thos. James.

Brigs Julia, (Br.,) Skaling, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Cactus, (Br.,) Pollard, Plymouth, H. & F. W. Meyer.

Schooners S. A. Flowers, Clark, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Kasbec, Ackley, Nuevitas, T. M. Mayhew; Evelyn, Palmer, Newburyport, H. Sanford; New-York, Gardner, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.

Sloop J. H. Borden, Collier, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Dec. 14, with specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. Anchored at Quarantine.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, Barton, Charleston Bar 18th inst., in ballast.

Bark Kerelaw, (Br., of Ardrossan,) Taylor, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to order. 20th inst., 30 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, spoke Br. schr. Prince Alfred, from Nassau for New-York.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 24 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda Dec 15, in ballast to Tucker & Lightburn.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts 15 ds., with salt to J. W. Hubbard. Left no Am. vessels. Dec. 19, lat. 35 15, lon. 71, passed a fore-and-aft schr., bound N., with loss of mainmast.

Brig Nellie Mowe, (of Eastport,) Pike, St. Thomas Dec. 7, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Kate Walker, for New-York. Dec. 22, 20 miles south of Barnegat, passed barks Brothers and Holland, bound S.

Brig St. Mary, Brevoor, Pernambuco Nov. 16, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. 14th inst., lat. 29, lon. 69, experienced a N. E. gale, and lay to for 6 ds., during which time split sails and stove bulwarks.

BELOW—Bark Adeline Kleinworth, (Prus.,) Havana.

WIND—During the day, N. E.

Below.

Bark Mustang.
Brig Georgia.
Schr. Prince Alfred, from Nassau.
Schr. Luisita.—(All by pilot boat Geo. Steers, No. 6.)

Sailed.

Dec. 21—Steamship Champion, Aspinwall. Ships Orient, Liverpool; John Mills, do.; Casilda, do.; Albert Gallatin, Antwerp; Wm. Singer, London; Alfred Storer, Havre; Endeavor, San Francisco; Ann Heaton, (Br.,) Liverpool; Metropolis, do.; Johanna Smidt, (Brem.,) Bremen. Barks Montezuma, Barbados; Hyperion, do.; Holland, St. Jago; Lebanon, Havre; Brothers, Cienfuegos; Growler, Havana; Foniza, (Norw.,) Cork; Franceska Maria, (Span.,) Falmouth. Brigs E. Drummond, Aspinwall; Pedro Sanchez Dolz, Marseilles; Amanda Jane, Havana; Canton, (Br.,) Guadaloupe; Mary Alice, (Br.,) Porto Cabello; J. S. Finalaysen, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P. Schrs. R. L. Tay, Nuevitas; Andromeda, (Br.,) Havana.

Dec. 22—Ships Daniel Webster, London; Reciprocity, (Br.,) Glasgow; Printz Albert, (Hamb.,) Hamburg; Jason, (Fr.,) Havre; Cabot, (Br. bark,) Rotterdam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 23—Arr. brigs Jacmel, Packet, Jacmel; C. H. Carver, Cardenas; schr. Mary Steadman, Cadiz.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Mary Ann, abandoned at sea, cleared from New-York Nov. 14, bound to Cork for orders. Her [illegible] consisted of 24,300 bushels of wheat, valued at $37,000. [illegible] was a Br. vessel, built in Sunderland in 1857, 297 tons, built of oak and iron kneed.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 20.—By a boat from No Man's Land, we learn that a boat containing five men landed there the 18th inst., who stated that they were the mate and four seamen, belonging to the Swedish ship Oriental Queen, previously reported.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 7—Arr. schr. Adeline Townsend, Philadelphia; 8th, Am. bark Betsey Williams, New-York; 11th, Am. steamer North Star, New-York.

Sailed—Dec. 14, Am. bark Caroline, New-York; Am. bark Arabella sailed on the 11th inst. for New-York, but in consequence of having run foul of the Am. ship Reliance while getting out of port, had to put back for repairs.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 7, U. S. gunboat Iroquois, to sail next day on a cruise; U. S. ship Shepherd Knapp; Br. brig Bion Bradbury, for New-York, sld. Dec. 3; schr. F. H. Talbot, for Turks Island, sld. Dec. 5; Br. brig Avon, for St. John, N. B., sld. Dec. 6.

At Bermuda, Dec. 15, U. S. gunboat Keystone State, arr. Dec. 14; also a Br. ship and a Norw. brig, from Europe for New-York, coal laden, arr. 14th, in distress.

At Pernambuco, Nov. 16, brigs L. C. Watts, Jenkins, to sail 19th; bark Hazard, Nicholson, from Boston, dischg., the only Am. vessels in port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

CHRISTMAS BEEF—CHRISTMAS BEEF.

Mr. GEO. VAN HAGEN, of No. 120 Cedar-st., has killed for Christmas a pair of four-year old steers, Durham breed, probably the best slaughter this season. The estimated weight of the beef is 3,700 pounds. They were raised by Allen & Miles, Monroe County, this State, and can be seen until Christmas Eve at the slaughter-house, No. 439 4th-st. All lovers of fine beef may have an opportunity of enjoying a delicious piece by stepping in and purchasing of Geo. Van Hagen, at No. 120 Cedar-st., where they are exposed for sale. Come all, come early, as a considerable portion of the above carcasses is already spoken for. The steers were dressed by the crack-butcher, Edward Lawrence.

GRAND DIORAMIC EXHIBITION
AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Illustration of the
WAR FOR THE UNION,
EVERY EVENING and on the AFTERNOONS of
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
At Stuyvesant Institute,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 7¾.
Admission 25 cents.

NATURAL FLOWERS ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Bouquets, Baskets and Pyramids of Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, &c., furnished to parties, weddings, funerals, &c. Having made large contracts for Flowers for the season, we are prepared to fill at short notice all orders for the above. Christmas Trees, Wreaths, &c., &c.

Open till 12 o'clock Christmas day.

DAVID CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BECKER'S PATENT REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES are very appropriate on account of their elegant appearance, and being the only make that shows every style of those pictures correct without handling. They hold from two to twelve, and even fifty dozen pictures, in different patterns of rosewood and black walnut. For sale at our first Stereoscopic depôts and Opticians. Manufactory, No. 411 Broadway.

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